Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOED TOLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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THOMAS MERWINE.
March15:3m.

Poetry.

WHEN THE SULTAN GOES TO ISPAHAN.

When the Sultan Shah Zaman
Goes to the city Ispahan,
Even before he gets so far
As the place where the clust ered palm-trees are,
At the last of the thirty palace-gates,
The pet of the harem, Rose-in-Bloom,
Orders a feast in his favorite room,—
Glittering squares of colored ice,
Sweetened with syrop, tinctured with spice,
Creams, and cordials, and sugared dates,
Syrian apples, Othmanee quinces,
Limes, and citrons, and apricots,
And wines that are known to Eastern princes:
And Nubian slaves, with smoking pots
Of spiced meats and costliest fish
And all that the curious palate could wish,
Pass in and out of the cedarn doors:
Scattered over mosaic floors
Are anemones, myrtles, and violets,
And a musical fountain throws its jets
Of a hundred colors into the air.
The dusk Sultana loosens her hair,
And stains with the henna-plant the tips
Of her pearly nails, and bites her lips
Till they bloom again,—but, alas, *that* rose
Not for the Sultan buds and blows!
Not for the Sultan Shah-Zaman
When he goes to the city Ispahan.

Then at a wave of her sunny hand,
The dancing-girls of Samarcand
Float in like mists from Fairy-land!
And to the low voluptuous swoons
Of music rise and fall the moons
Of their full, brown bosoms. Orient blood
Runs in their veins, shines in their eyes:
And there, in this Eastern Paradise,
Filled with the fumes of sandal-wood,
And Khoten musk, and aloes and myrrh,
Sits Rose-in-Bloom on a silk divan,
Sipping the wines of Astrakhan:
And her Arab lover sits with her.
That's when the Sultan Shah-Zaman
Goes to the city Ispahan.

Now, when I see an extra light,
Flaming, flickering on the night
From my neighbor's casement opposite,
I know as well as I know to pray,
I know as well as a tongue can say,
That the innocent Sultan Shah-Zaman
Has gone to the city Ispahan.

'TIS GOOD TO HAVE A FRIEND.

'Tis good to have a warning friend,
In pleasures sunny day;
When flowers right o'er our pathway bend,
'Tis easy then to stray.

'Tis good to have a social friend,
In sorrows gloomy day;
It serves to sooth the grief worn mind,
And drive sad thoughts away.

O yes, 'tis good when adverse winds,
Around our pathway blow;
To have a sympathising friend,
In confidence to go.

And Oh! when nearing death's cold wave,
Life's boating pulse is still;
We then shall need a friend to
And cheer us through the vale.

One who can aid when earthly friends,
No more their aid can lend;
Whose love beyond the grave extends,
A constant changeless friend.

Methinks I hear a stranger ask,
Who this kind friend may be;
To solve the problem is no task,
His word says "Come and See."

Miscellaneous.

VERBOGRAPHS OF THE PRESS.

The New York Tribune Editorial Staff.

The New York *Citizen* thus describes the *Tribune* office and editors: If we go into the time-honored and time-devoured editorial rooms of the *Tribune*, a rickety shame to a great newspaper, we shall most likely find the tall and venerable figure of the ancient Solon Robinson—a man of long white beard, cheery eyes, and keen physiognomy altogether. Next to Father Horace, who is as great a character as the nation's Father Abraham, perhaps the most individual man on this paper is this same rural wiseacre, Solon Robinson, whose beaming face, like a "rose in the snow," suggests all manner of subtle eartheraft, sunburnt mirth, and out-of-door wisdom. We shall see Samuel Wilkinson, who did as much to build up Thurlow Weed and as much to break him down as any body in New York. A writer of very nervous English is this Mr. Wilkinson. Bayard Taylor, said to be plumper than of old, a perennial smiler and a hearty fellow, may be seen smoking a cigar, reading an English journal or telling some Russian experience to Mr. George Smalley, who has come home from a famous interview with Bismarck, which is the envy and admiration of foreign correspondents.

Smalley is an able-bodied, able-minded, stately young man, a young Puritan editor (so 'tis said) who looks you full in the eye, and talks right to the point with that peculiar euphony which reminds one of Boston—Boston, which Smalley has not the least amount of anti-Yankee hatred for! Perhaps we shall see, too, Clarence Cook conversing with the traveled Richardson—Cook, with a sunny, bearded, scholar's face, shy and good looking—who writes with an immense swan quill, but can be as severe as justice to pretentious art, and genial as the day to humble merit. Perhaps no one is more disliked by New York artists, and no one is really more worthy of their esteem. He has been remorselessly just, persistent and able, has done more to reform art in this neighborhood than any critic in America. Richardson is jaunty and genial, has a well developed head, not much worse for his rebel victimage, but full of wholesome experience. We believe he is writing a book of Western travel, and will soon start in the *Tribune* service on a world-journey. That short, keen-eyed, brisk little man, who walks off with such a business quickstep, is S. T. Clark, the money editor, a worthy successor of George Snow.

The rather swarthy young man who sorts out his letters as he smokes his cigar, who has sharp marked features, a clear face, open brow, and a Vandyke sort of a head, is John Stockton, a new comer in the daily journalism of New York, but has written a couple of live comedies, has contributed poems to the *Atlantic*, and has done some of the best *Tribune* work of late.

The young man with large brown eyes, and beard too full for thirty years, is Kane O'Donnell, of Philadelphia, called "*The* O'Donnel" by his friends, who has written some fine poems in his time, and is one of the principal writers of the *Tribune*. He is an old classmate and "chum" of Young's, said to be much in his confidence, and ranks high in the *Tribune* estimation.

Out of a solemn corner amid an ocean of foreign exchanges, rises the dome-like head of that international NEPTUNE of foreign editors—Professor Sebem, a man of rare accomplishments, said to be a great linguist, and withal a modest, indefatigable worker. At his side is Robert Johnson, a new comer, of whom all that we know is that he is an unexceptionable writer on foreign affairs, and left Jamaica, where he had a seat in the Legislature, to avoid the fate of Gordon.

In another corner is Page the city editor—about thirty, we should think—to whose tact and vigilance the well-dressed city news of the *Tribune* bears witness. That lady who passes unveiled—or else we should venture on a description—is Mrs. Calhoun, a young lady, and a *Tribune* editor, one of the most gifted, and (who knows, since women have intellectual gifts now-a days, which the best pens are bound to respect,) perhaps the most brilliant of all the *Tribune* corps. That other young lady, so fresh and sparkling that she appears to have just been romping out of an American school rather than to have ever talked with Walter Savage Landor in Italy—has just passed into the manager's room. It is Miss Kate Field, the writer of those admirable, but too enthusiastic, Ristori criticisms in the *Tribune*. She bowed just now to William Winter, theatrical critic, poet, essayist, and honorable gentleman and chaste writer, whom not to know one way or other is not to be a journalist in New York. There is a quaint elderly man, with a farmer's face, who used to paint those queer, Dutch pictures of farm life in the "Dongola Letters," who assists Solon Robinson, and whose name is Nathan Meeker. A tall, good looking fellow, with the face of a young professor, is Hassard, who wrote a "Life of Archbishop Hughes," and occupied Ripley's place while the veteran reviewer was in Europe. Cigar in mouth, cane in hand, and somewhat better favored in the flesh than the "physiognomy of shades," that make up the popular idea of an editorial room, comes this way the musical critic, Henry C. Watson. These are the principal members of the *Tribune* team as it runs to-day; we are not sure that we have told them all off, or have done them impartial justice. The driver is not visible at this time. He sits in a warm room, to one side, well fitted up, and ornamented with busts, pictures and curiosities—generally holding a busy levee, or trying to see to the bottom of an immense mail—giving no sign but the occasional tinkle of a little bell. While we sit in waiting with a train of newspaper clients, let us take an imaginative glance at him.

John Russell Young was born in 1840 in an anti-slavery locality, somewhere in Chester county, Pennsylvania. So up to this date, the present managing editor of the *Tribune*, filling a chair of responsibility which none but men almost twice his age have occupied heretofore, cannot be older than twenty-six.

A quiet young fellow—that is the stranger's first prepossession of the well-built, middle sized gentleman who sits back in the manager's chair reading a letter or listening to an application. A good talker you find him, if you are expert to trap him into a topic of sufficient interest to a daily newspaper—a good one to talk about Washington politics; for, man and boy, he has learned the capital [illegible] Western men, for he has traveled that way, too. Soldiers can tell him little that is new, for he has read the history of campaigns, and gone battle-ward in Louisiana and Virginia. Gossipers of Finance find him intelligent—for has he not had charge of a loan? Literary folks discover that he has cultivated tastes and wide reading. Probe him on all sides, and this youngest of managers is not shallow. Just such a many-minded sympathizer and worker a managing editor should be. Otherwise described, our journalistic hero has a young face, spare but somewhat large, with a downward cast of thought, a prominent, pointed nose, and a very large and dominant head. The face is one on which hair can not grow fast. It is the clear and expressive frontispiece of a shrewd, nervous, cautious, but incessant thinker, who is not troubled with billiousness, but looks as if he had worked hard, and would never cease to work.

A MEMORY OF SIDNEY SMITH.

At the time when the *Memoirs of Rev. Sidney Smith*, written by his daughter, the late Lady Holland, were given to the public, we published in *The Methodist* a sketch of that genial humorist and good man, together with anecdotes illustrative of the the keenness of his wit, and at the same time of the benevolence of his heart. "A Memory" has recently appeared in the *Art Journal*, written with so just an appreciation of Mr. Smith's character, that we feel inclined to transcribe a few extracts for the benefit of our readers.

His appearance and manner are described more fully than we remember elsewhere to have seen:

"Sydney Smith was of portly figure, stout, indeed clumsy, with a healthy look, and a self-enjoying aspect. He was rapid in movements as well as in worth, and evidently studied ease more than dignity. In his youth a college friend used to say to him: 'Sydney, your sense, wit and clumsiness always give me the idea of an Athenian carter;' and certainly in his age those who saw or conversed with him, as a stranger, would have had little idea that he was a dignitary of the Church and a canon of St. Paul's.

"There was a roll in his gait when in the pulpit, which an unfriendly observer might have described as 'rollicking,' and in general society his chief object seemed to be 'fun.' But always a listening throng kept pace with his movements about the room. There was wit, but there was a smack of philosophy in every sentense he uttered, while in the pulpit one forgot a certain ungainly awkwardness of manner, not alone because of the homage paid to acknowledged genius, but because of the sound, practical, and yet solemn view he took of the cause of which he was the anointed advocate, and perhaps his exhortations and denunciations received augmented weight from the conviction that you heard a man of profound learning defending and propagating the truths of the Gospel."

Wit in most men degenerates into a sort of semi-profanity, and is liable to be exercised at the expense of the feelings and characters of others. With Sydney Smith this was never the case:

"As he was one of the wittiest so he was one of the soundest; as he was one of the wisest so he was one of the best, of men. His censure was always generous, his sentences ever just. Prudent, considerate, charitable, and humane, he was the very opposite of those professional wits who seldom speak except to stab; of those political reformers who have no toleration for virtue—in adversaries; of those social ameliorators who are good Samaritans in *words*, omitting only the penny and the oil at the inn and by the wayside!"

His wit seemed to have been the spontaneous bubbling up of his rich exuberance of mental and physical vigor. One said of him that "he was sometimes mad with spirits and must talk, laugh, or burst;" and how cheering must that laugh have been, which Talfourd calls is "co[illegible] and triumphant laugh."

"Society is full of [illegible]notes of his brilliant wit, and there [illegible]e of his friends, or even acquaintance did not possess a gem or two that [illegible]en from his lips. One of his ready re[illegible]y serve as a sample. It is said that [illegible]eer, the great animal painter, prop[illegible]him to sit for his portrait. The pr[illegible]was met by the memorable answer[illegible]g Hazael to the Prophet Elisha: '[illegible]servant a dog that he should do this.'

Few men have [illegible]d fortune to pass through life with[illegible]ng misunderstood, and least of all, [illegible]ch an one as Sydney Smith hope[illegible]he buoyancy of his great heart was [illegible]nes mistaken for levity, and the odd [illegible]r in which he sometimes put things [illegible]reverance. For instance, he gave [illegible]coat offence to a serious old lady by [illegible] on one fine summer morning: 'The shutters and let us *glorify* the roo[illegible]' We can imagine the sudden shock ned by a sensitive woman of uncerte, when the month of June made thn-day sultry; 'Let us take off our flel sit in our bones;' the terror of anold lady when he told her he chained up big Newfoundland dog because he has passion for breakfasting on parish boyleading memories of him, one almost ceto wonder at the alarm expressed in atures of the simple gentleman who ay heard from Mr. Smith himself that ad an intense desire to 'roast a Qualand may fancy the terror of juvenile quents brought before him when heimed, 'John bring me my private gallow His joke has been told in many ways o advice he sent to the Bishop of Nealand, 'not to object to the cold curad roasted rector on the sideboard, ho he would disagree with the man who himself.' It is not difficult to picturface of broad humor, lit by an internalth, when the man who was compound a history of Somersetshire families ed to him for information concerning theith arms, received this answer: 'I reg[illegible]r, I cannot contribute to so valuable ok, but the Smiths never had any armin invariably sealed their letters with theimbs.'

"Though, ames, 'the exhuberance of his fancy showe[illegible]lf in the most fantastic images and mosnenious absurdities, till his hearers becastigued as well as himself with the moment they excited,' there was never eitherol or look of vulgarity. 'Ludicrous' hear have been often, but coarse never; gdumored even in his severest moods, rous and sympathizing always." And hi he died, "there were many who mighise written, as wrote the cold statesman altern critic (if, indeed, he was in truth dr) Jeffrey, on hearing of his death: "'[illegible]ideal presence of my beloved and incgrable friend was so brought before m in all his brilliancy, benevolence, and shing decision, that I seemed again to[illegible]ar his voice, and burst into an agony [illegible]crying.' He had many other friends who[illegible]early loved him, and he was the idol of [illegible]own household."—*The Methodist.*

RRREATION.

The subject[illegible] amusements is one which will not soon[illegible]se to agitate the Church. The physical a[illegible]mental necessity which we are under of [illegible]netimes relaxing from the severer duties[illegible]life, is a too well established hygienic fact[illegible]be ignored. Says a writer in *Hours at Ho[illegible]*: "There is a demand in our nature for[illegible]at recreation from severer toil which finds[illegible]sphere in part in what are termed amu[illegible]ments. The bow can not always be strain[illegible]toits utmost tension, and the mind can [illegible]n always be kept upon the stretch. There[illegible]are times when we must drop the oar, an[illegible]either float with the stream—if it does not[illegible]rift is the wrong way—or ride at anchor. Thethe question arises how our time [illegible]shall [illegible]spent. What is the best refreshment for[illegible]ar jaded powers? In what way, at once[illegible]mo harmlessly and most profitably, can we enjoy our time?"

The simplest pleares are at once the most satisfying and [illegible]lthful. Any that go beyond their true ob[illegible]t, and create cravings which they can not[illegible]tisfy, are not only not beneficia[illegible]l, but actua[illegible]injurious. The more laboriously one seekor happiness the more sure will be his [illegible]dippointment. It must fall into his hands [illegible]e ripe fruit, and if he reaches up to snat[illegible]it from the tree, he will find it hard [illegible]tduck, and [illegible]unripe and hurtful when gathed. Hannah More remarked, "I do nothow so hard a trade as pleasure, if it be wfollowed."

Yet many seem [illegible]tevote their whole lives to the pursuit of [illegible]pasure, with a diligence which would insur[illegible]the highest success in any legitimate b[illegible]uness. They are ever watching for the [illegible]unrous or ludicrous side of everything, and[illegible]iew them as valuable only in so far as theydminister to a morbid desire for amusemei[illegible]

To such recreation[illegible]an impossibility. They have entered [illegible]on afe of labor, from the dreariness of which[illegible]ere can be no repose, save in a change [illegible]nto the entire aim of life.

Many forms of[illegible]amement and recreation, innocent in themselv[illegible], are evil in their tendencies. "Like a [illegible]utiful landscape sloping toward a [illegible]precice, they incline the wrong way." Themusements of the dance the theatre, and th[illegible]opera, and many others must be judged i[illegible]this way. It is not necessary to go into [illegible]minute analytical discussion of why or [illegible]what particular feature they are injurio[illegible]it is sufficient to know that the inclinaon is downward, and that with many it is [illegible]markably steep.

"William Wierforce once refused an invitation to a [illegible]orning musical concert. Much as he like[illegible]music, he thought that at that early hour, and as an introduction to the duties of th[illegible]day, it was a kind of dissipation. It wa[illegible]not the most fitting preface for the volme of the day. So there are amusements[illegible]at create a disrelish for one's proper [illegible]siness. They divert the mind from its proer sphere; they dissipate; they make a ma[illegible]more heedless and trifling; they fascinate [illegible]m until he becomes their slave; they feedan appetite that is sure to grow more ravenus by indulgence."

Yet religion [illegible]no enemy to real cheerfulness, and there [illegible]e many amusements which while they recr[illegible]eate the mind and body are perfectly [illegible]emless, and need leave no stain upon the[illegible]purest mind. "Grave judges and m[illegible]isters have renewed the memories of th[illegible]own youth in the sports which they share[illegible]with the generation that was crowding [illegible]em off the stage. Dr. Beecher could r[illegible]p with his own children, and Dr. Chalmer[illegible]could play with the boys at rolling stones [illegible]own hill. Chief Justice Parsons could d[illegible]p his book to beat the younger member[illegible]of the family at charades, and William Wr[illegible]t could be as playful and as mirthful as th[illegible]infant prattler that climbed his knee [illegible]to stick roses in his hair. It may not seem [illegible]ery dignified to relax the brow, stern with[illegible]thought and care, and unbend the mind [illegible]n sportide wantonness or mirth; but no m[illegible]n was ever made the worse by the transient and well timed relaxation which opened his own heart [illegible]to catch the light that beamed from the bright and happy faces of young or old."

CLERICAL RECREATIONS.

A writer in a recent number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in speaking of amusements in general, regrets that there are so few left "in which the country parson may venture to take his share." "But," says Blackwood, "the unwritten law against clerical amusements has, as might be supposed, some very curious anomalies. Their lawfulness or unlawfulness depends, in some people's minds, upon the very oddest distinctions. We remember (we are really not drawing from our imagination for our facts) a clergyman of the strongest evangelical views who was very fond of shooting—and an excellent shot he was. It seemed to have been borne in upon him by some obliquity of conscience, not uncommon in a narrow minded school, that the sinfulness of such pursuit lay not in the act but in the costume; so instead of the ordinary shooting coat and gaiters, he took the field in solemn state, in a full dress black suit, low shoes and white stockings, and a white tie with very long ends—for all the world as if he were going to preach to the birds instead of to shoot them. To see that black swallow tail go through a brambly cover (for the country was wild, and the chief sport it afforded was cock shooting) was as our American friends would say, 'a caution.'"

This writer thinks that outdoor exercises may be cultivated by the English clergy with advantage, the main point being the manner in which they are pursued:

"It is desirable that whatever the parson does, he should do well and thoroughly; and the more things he can do in this style the better. There is a profane tendency among his parishioners to look upon him as a good kind of old woman: well meaning according to his lights, useful for presiding over soup distribution and clothing clubs, and teaching little children, but as helpless as one of these innocents in all secular relations of life. Some persons may even fancy that these negative qualities are, on the whole, becoming in the clerical character, as not too much concerned with the things of this world. They make a great mistake, in a country like England. Englishmen, high or low, appreciate energy and excellence in every kind. They will respect the parson very much more if they see that he is good for something else besides dealing out weekly lengths of sermon. The squire thinks none the less of him because he is a fair judge of a horse; the churchwarden puts some faith in a teacher who can take up his parable, out of church, upon turnips. The young farmer and the farmer's lad are not great in divinity. The result upon their minds of their attendance (not too regular) upon the afternoon sermon is very much what the poet describes—

'I niver knowed what, a mean'd, but I thowt a
ad summat to saay,
An I thowt a said what a owt to, ha said, an I
comed awaay.'

But they soon get to be fair judges of the terrible accuracy of the practiced bowler, and are rapt in admiration of the 'drives for four, which seem made so easily, but which their own stronger arms utterly fail to emulate. And they come to a very natural, if not a strictly logical, conclusion, that the [illegible] the other. The sermons may still be as beautifully unintelligible to them as the wrist-play, but they will at least have a pleasant consciousness that their teacher knows what he is about."—*New York Methodist.*

WEBSTER AND CALHOUN.

I was in Washington in the winter of 1830-31, when I painted the portrait of John C. Calhoun. During the sittings, he invited me to come up to the Senate, as there was to be an interesting debate. Mr. Hayne was to speak on the subject of "Foote's Resolutions" in reply to a short speech of Mr. Webster. I accepted the invitation, and Mr. Calhoun admitted me as one of the many favored ones. Mr. Hayne was most eloquent, and exceedingly bitter in his remarks upon Mr. Webster's speech; and so scathing in his denunciations of New England and her policy, that I felt his sarcasms were unanswerable. I think all the friends of Mr. Webster thought so too. The south side of the Senate were vociferous in their applause. At night, I went to see the fallen great man, as I considered him. My daughter was visiting Mr. Webster's daughter at the time. To my surprise, I found him cheerful, even playful. He had the two girls upon his knees. I told him I expected to find him in another room, pointing to his library. "Time enough for that in the morning," said he.

Mr. Calhoun gave me another sitting the next morning. He seemed to think the great champion of the North was annihilated. He said it was a pity he had laid himself open at so many points. I needed no invitation to go to the Senate that morning. I went early to the gallery and secured a seat among the reporters. As Mr. Webster entered the Senate, all eyes were turned upon him. He was elegantly dressed and apparently less excited than any of his friends. I felt towards Mr. Webster as I imagine a criminal might feel who looks to his counsel to save him from punishment for some crime he is charged with. He soon, however, put me at my ease. As he proceeded with his speech, all his friends felt satisfied that victory was his. I need make no further allusion to this splendid effort, as it is as familiar to all as household words. The next morning I asked Mr. Calhoun what he thought of Webster's reply. He said simply, but with great emphasis, "Mr. Webster is a strong man, sir, a very strong man."

WEBSTER AT HOME.

Webster's family dinners were always charming. We always found sumptuous fare, though not elaborate. Often the great feature of the feast would be chowder or dun-fish, both of which dishes he excelled in. One day I was admiring and praising the latter, and asked him where he procured them; He said from his friend, Charles Cutter of Portsmouth, N. H. I said that I got my fish from the same gentleman, but they did not seem to be of the same quality; but perhaps they were not as skillfully cooked. Thereupon he gave a detailed history of the fish, mode of curing, &c. Then he entered into a minute description of the way of cooking it, ending with, "Have ready good, mealy potatoes, beets, drawn butter, and oil; have it all served up hot, and then send for Ashmun and me."

I had a few bottles of old Scotch whiskey, such as Wilson and Scott have immortalized under the name of "mountain dew." This beverage is always used with hot water and sugar. I put a bottle of this whisky into my overcoat pocket, one day when I was going to dine with Mr. Webster; but I thought, before presenting it to him, I would see who was in the drawing-room. I put the bottle on the entry table, walked in to the drawing-room; and seeing none but the familiar party, said "I have taken the liberty to bring a Scotch gentleman to partake of your hospitality to-day." "I am most happy sir," was the reply. I walked back to the entry, and pointed to the bottle. "Oh!" said he, "that is the gentleman that bathes in hot water."—*Chester Harding's Autobiography.*

AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

An editor's work is never done. He is called upon to furnish others not only with ideas but brains as well. He has every one to please, and struggles hard to accomplish this end, Yet the difficulties are so great he rarely succeeds. The editor of the Ohio *State Journal* is thoroughly sound on this point, and in discussing it says with truth: somebody will always be found to find fault with him, either for what he publishes or else for what he leaves out. It is a singular fact that the articles a writer considers his best are frequently passed over by the reader without notice, while another which costs little labor and is considered of little consequence, is extensively reprinted. The editor must never follow his own taste; if he does, he pleases himself alone. He may feel an intense disgust for "horrible accidents"—a large share of his readers crave them as a person with disordered stomach does unwholesome food. He may be nauseated by marvellous stories—many of his readers will leave his profoundest discussions of political principles (or want of principle) unread, for a story of some monstrosity. The politician wonders why he has no exhaustive leader on the taxation of town-pumps; it he has a stunning article on that subject every body else wonders why so uninteresting a matter was allowed to occupy so much valuable space. Young gentlemen just beginning to discover the shadow of a coming event on the upper lip, think it a doosid boah that there is not more nice poetry; ladies would like to see something about the newest and sweetest thing in bonnets; old Centpercent wants to know the state of the markets, as also does our friend Dandie Dinmont, who has cattle for sale. The Rev. Mr. Sleek thinks we are ruining the morals of the rising generation by publishing accounts of horse races, base-balls, and other wickedness; old Miss Prim wants to hear some lovely scandal, elopement or suicide; Farmer Broadacres wants to know the best breed of sheep; and the farmer's wife and pretty daughters want to read a nice story. All these different tastes and a thousand others have to be gratified. Everybody may get the particular thing he wants, yet he is dissatisfied and distressed, because there is something in the paper he don't want, never dreaming that the something is the very thing another will read with the greatest delight.

TRUTH AT HOME.

Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in the house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has entered—when there must be a reserve in talk, and reservation in behalf. Anxious parents who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. Should such an occasion unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its [illegible] by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and their assiduous help, as if he were suffering from some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become truly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fails, means must, of course, be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that, for some cause or other, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and are blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their home and their hearts they have the security of rectitude, and gladness of innocence.—*Harriet Martineau.*

A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

About a year since a young man, known to the writer, went into a certain office on an errand of business. As he was about leaving, the proprietor said to him: "My young friend, are you a Christian?" He replied, "I regret to say that I am not." That faithful friend then kindly urged him to seek Christ at once, to delay no longer securing the pearl of great price. The young man thanked him politely and said he would "think of it."

In three weeks his widow called at the same office to bring his dying message. Said she: "He thought much of your kind advice, and resolved to seek religion. He was suddenly taken sick. After a few days he found sweet peace in believing, became entirely resigned to the divine will, and died in the triumph of faith.

"Tell my friend N," said he, "that I thank him with my dying breath for his faithfulness to my soul. His words led me to think seriously of my eternal interests to give my heart to Jesus, and to prepare for this dying hour."

To his father, who, like too many professing Christians, had been remiss in his religious duties, he said, "Don't neglect the other children as you neglected me. Lead them to Jesus before it is too late."

Brothers, [illegible] in the [illegible] of Christ, what encouragement you have to speak a word, "in season, out of season," to those around you! Be faithful. "Run, speak to that young man." It may be the saving of his soul. N.

WATCHING THE STARS.

Quite an amusing incident took place some time ago, in a town about three miles and a half east from here, toward the rising sun. It appears a young man had been paying some attention to a young lady, but had only ventured home as far as the gate till last week, when carried away with the excitement he ventured to step inside, after being assured by the fair damsel that all would be right. Having for a while quite anxiously waited for the first star to shoot, the old gentleman of the establishment stepped into the parlor, and looked over his spectacles at the surprised couple, but before any questions were asked, the young lady spoke up and says:

"Pa, we are waiting to see the stars shoot!"

"Yes, well you are hey? well go to bed and I'll sit up with this young man, when the stars shoot, "I'll tell yer," replied the interesting "parent," the lady retired, casting a side glance at the feller as she did so. The young man sat a while quietly without speaking, when he got up and looking out of the window, remarked, "he didn't think the stars would shoot after all, and guessed he'd go.' The young man says he shan't very soon forget watching for the stars to shoot, and most of all he was afraid of, after the gal went to bed that the darned things would *shute.*—*Exchange.*

One thing at a time—don't commence saying your prayers till you have done with slandering your neighbors.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertions
A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

MAKING A SPEECH UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A humorous contributor to the St. Louis *Republican* evidently understands the capabilities of the English language. He attempted to make a Johnson speech in a Radical meeting, with the following result:

"Fortunately there was but one light in the room, and that a tallow candle. The first chair hurled at me struck it, and left us all in the dark. I could hear them rushing toward the stand. I made for the door. That was a sympathetic crowd. They could not see me but they felt for me. On they came, and on I went. Came in contact violently with the globe-like form of old Chopps. Just for fun, I tipped him over, and cried out, 'Here, Boys, I've got him!' Old C., being of about my shape and dimensions, the mob was easily misled, and they piled on to him three deep. As I made my exit at the front door, I heard him screaming for quarter. I am sure he never got it. There was not a quarter in all that crowd. Once outside, two or three of them recognized me by the gaslight, and, O! persimmons! didn't they freeze to me! I said something about free speech. They replied something about freebooters—illustrating their remarks with practical demonstrations. I bore up under it (or before it), until I reached a pile of bricks, and you should have seen them scatter. Again I was master of the situation, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, I broke down the street, as hard as I could tear. It takes a strong man to break down a street, but I did it nevertheless."

HOPE AND COURAGE.

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to particular objects; and if at last all should be lost, it has saved itself its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul is the best physician. To seek to govern men by their fears and their wants is an

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, to whom we will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

WHERE THE TAXES HAVE GONE.

About two years ago we first called the attention of the tax-payers of the county to the gross mismanagement or gross ignorance of some of the Poor House officials. We have frequently referred to the matter since. Some of the wise wiseacres hooted at us as having found a mare's-nest, while some of the officials in endeavoring to explain matters, confessed their incompetency. Compelled at last to investigate the matter or have others investigate it, two or three of the party magnates, with the officials of the Poor House establishment, set themselves to work last week, and after a couple days arduous labor, succeeded in discovering deficits and mistakes to the amount of about *Ten Thousand Dollars*. We were long ago convinced that there were serious leaks somewhere, but we did not apprehend they were quite so extensive as they have turned out to be. This is but one of the county departments, and one from which but a small portion of the county funds is disbursed. If the leaks in the other departments are the same in proportion, it is high time that they too should be looked after. Will not the keepers of the Democracy in this county give us an explanation of the amount and character of the discoveries they have made in the Poor House establishment? A matter of *Ten Thousand Dollars* is of considerable interest to our tax-payers. Could not the Investigating Committee, by going back a few years more, find sufficient mistakes, if corrected, to build the new Poor House, that is so greatly needed?—A word to the tax-payers—if such blundering has been going on in the management of the county affairs, is it not high time the present incumbents of that department be relieved from their duties, and men competent and willing to conduct the county affairs, placed in their stead?

The Somerset *Herald* of last week contains a whole column of billingsgate over the signature "E. S." We are sorry to have been the innocent cause of this infliction upon the readers of that paper, but are consoled by the reflection that as the *Herald* has been for a long time—so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—simply an advertising sheet, as devoid of editorial as its editor appears to be of decency, it is probable, it has not many readers. Those few however must have been wonderfully startled. Thunder out of a cloudless sky couldn't have been more surprising. That an editor, so long editorially dormant should suddenly revive and immediately begin to scold like a fish woman, was a phenomenon calculated to open men's eyes. It was wise in him to identify himself by the initials "E. S." We concede, that the gentleman has quite a wonderful command of language of a certain not very elegant kind. He calls us a "*cogging* knave." Such was our ignorance of our own attributes that we had to consult Webster for the meaning of this participial adjective. We half believed that he was saying something good of us. True, we didn't exactly like the *knave*, but then there was the *cogging* that might, for aught we knew, redeem the whole phrase. We felt disposed to take a compliment out of the article if possible. We are sorry to have to announce that we could not. Those other elegant phrases "leash of mangy whit fits," "brace of simpering imbeciles," "scoundrelly insinuations" &c., &c., we understand better—yet they strike us as being more forcible than argumentative. Almost any body with a little talent for blackguardism might use them. We advise our Somerset brother to moderate his wrath, and tell us in plain english what he thinks of Senator Stutzman's votes on the Free Railroad Law, also of his friend Meyers' patriotic course during the war, in supporting the Government to put down the rebellion. And while he is writing on these interesting subjects, will he be pleased to explain why it was that Stutzman wrote to General Cameron urging the confirmation of Meyers as Collector.

In regard to the appointees to the Collectorship and Assessorship, we know Mr. Ashcom to be a man of intelligence and integrity, and we are informed that Mr. McSherry is also a very good citizen, unexceptionable, except that he is a Democrat. What his course was during the war, we know not, but this we do know, he was not conspicuously disloyal, and he is not the unscrupulous editor of a partisan sheet.

The somewhat incredible statement of "E. S." that he has labored for fifteen years *in season and out of season* for the Connellsville Road, and all at his own expense, and without his having a dollar of interest in the matter more than the poorest man in the county, is a wonderful manifestation of disinterested action. We could not have believed it, if he had not told it himself. Yet he must have worked a good deal more *out of season than in season*. If he will allow a suggestion from a friend, and now that we are on such good terms, no doubt he will, may we be permitted to express the hope that hereafter he will labor in season, and quit this unprofitable work out of season; and just now, perhaps, it would be quite seasonable to have some explanation of his silent acquiescence in Senator Stutzman's repeated votes in favor of the great monopoly, and against a fair Free Railroad Law.

☞Mr. Scull tells us earnestly and crushingly that "for more than fifteen years" he has labored for the "completion" of the "Connellsville road." Rather a long time to labor to no purpose. Had the gentleman taken a pick and shovel and gone to work on this much abused line, he might have employed his talents more congenially and in accordance with their natural bent and he would now be able to point to something more substantial.

☞The *Gazette* of last week comes out with a couple of editorials in defence of Senator Stutzman. One good turn deserves another and we have no doubt Mr. Meyers feels himself under special obligations to Mr. Stutzman for recent favors though they availed him nothing. Mr. Stutzman is perfectly welcome to the *Gazette's* enconiums as far as we are concerned, but we wish both the *Gazette* and Mr. Stutzman to understand that we do not consider the fact that a man pays his debts any reason why his public acts should be screened from the view of his constituents, especially when those acts are prejudicial to their interests. We would further inform them that when we disapprove of a man's course we say so plainly, whether he be radical or copperhead. When a public man violates his pledges, either express or implied, our friendship for him, whether personal or political, shall not deter us from informing the public of his defection.

☞The Pittsburg *Commercial* is mistaken when it says that we "recently undertook to question the propriety of the *Commercials'* course on railroad matters in the State." We simply referred to its daily attacks upon Mr. Hall, which appeared to partake of so much malice, that we were satisfied that they were intended for a purpose other than the benefit of the Free Railroad Bill. We did not pretend to defend Mr. Hall's votes. We suggested there might be a difference of opinion in regard to the objects to be attained. It is very questionable whether the *Commercial* itself knows exactly what course it pursued upon "the railroad matters in the State."

SPLENDID REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN JERSEY CITY.—If the Copperheads have time to stop hurrahing and drinking whisky about carrying Connecticut by seven hundred majority, we ask their attention to the following:

NEW YORK, April 10.—The election in Jersey City yesterday resulted as follows: O'neill, Dem., for Mayor, 1863; Gopsill, Rad. Rep., 1948—giving Gopsill a majority of 85, a very heavy Republican gain, the city generally giving 500 Democratic majority.

Now, the Republicans did that in one little town—almost as much as you did in a whole State, and about which you are crowing as if your heads would come off.—*Pottsville Journal.*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 11th inst., after having passed bills enough to make a volume half as large as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. All the Christian people in the State should join in thanks to the Throne of Grace that it did no more harm than it did. Another such a Legislature would sink us. If the Republican party returns, within the next ten years, the same amount of corruption and venality to a single Legislature it deserves eternal defeat.

☞It is very seldom that you see papers purporting to be as opposite in their views as the Somerset *Whig* and Bedford *Gazette* so heartily in sympathy with each other. It must be on the ground that fellows in misfortune have a "warm side" for those whose misfortunes are similar. "A fellow feeling, makes us wondrous kind," you know!

☞It is reported in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 15th inst., that John McIlhenny, editor and proprietor of the Gettysburg *Star*, died on the day previous. His disease was Neuralgia of the heart. He was an enterprising young journalist, and a very pleasant companion.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.

The Legislature adjourned at noon on Thursday last, pursuant to a joint resolution passed two or three weeks ago. The session just brought to a close was one of more than ordinary importance, on account of the great Senatorial contest that was carried on with so much bitterness, but which ended in the election of General Cameron to the seat recently vacated by Edgar Cowan. Perhaps no campaign of this character ever before caused so much personal ill-feeling in the Republican ranks, yet it did not destroy the party, and I doubt if ever our members of the Senate separated more determined to battle for the right and maintain the unity of our organization.

There was a great struggle on the subject of railroads, which for a time threatened a breach between the Governor and the Legislature, but the matter was amicably adjusted. The ratification of the amendment to the Constitution was an important matter that received decisive action. The revision and amendment of the law of evidence, permitting parties to testify in their own suits in Court, was an item of no little moment to the public. Other matters of importance were disposed of that I have neither time nor place to enumerate in a single letter. An idea of the amount of business transacted during the session, may be formed when I state that one thousand and fifty bills and sixteen joint resolutions, were passed. Nearly all these bills were either approved or vetoed by the Governor, before the adjournment. True, a large majority of the acts passed, were of a purely private character, yet they required time and attention. I cannot see, however, that because so much Legislation was accomplished, the members were justifiable in voting themselves a salary of $1,350. The people sent them here to work, and if they were not willing to serve their constituents at the old figures, they should have withdrawn in favor of others who would have considered the former salary sufficiently large.

The old adage that honesty and industry have their reward, has been forcibly demonstrated in the selection of Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, as Speaker of the Senate. Twenty-five years ago, Graham was a butcher's apprentice in Pittsburgh. While laboring diligently for his employer, he also endeavored to improve his mind, and most admirably did he succeed. While yet young in years he made a profession of religion, joined the Methodist Church, subsequently became a class leader, and still later a local preacher, and while maintaining his integrity as a Christian, he has, without any solicitation on his part, been chosen to the high office of Speaker of the Senate. Let all the apprentice boys in the country imitate the example of James L. Graham, and they will assuredly rise to honorable positions among their fellow-men.

With the close of the present session, the terms of eleven Senators expired:—Messrs. Davis, Donovan, James, Randall, Schall and Walls, Democrats; and Messrs. Bigham, Haines, Hall, Lowry and Royer, Republicans. It is not expected that more than one or two of the gentlemen named will be re-elected.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting here last week, and decided upon the 26th of June as the time, and Williamsport as the place for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge. There was a very full attendance at the Committee meeting, and each member thereof was able to bring a good report. The Republicans were never more determined to carry the State election than now, and nothing but the grossest blunder in the selection of a candidate, can defeat the party in October next.

The Governor has approved and signed a bill attaching certain lands and tenements, and the persons residing thereon, in Bedford township, to Bedford Borough.

With the present letter, my regular correspondence with your paper closes. Should nothing occur to prevent, I may have the pleasure, at some future day, of forwarding a letter for the perusal of your readers. With the earnest hope that your numerous patrons may live many years to read your valuable journal, I bid you a kind farewell for the present.

TOBY.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received the following letter from a reliable gentleman in Texas in regard to the condition of Mexico:

VICTORIA, TEXAS, March 28, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I accidentally happened a day or two since to get hold of a newspaper dated March 1st, 1867, published in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, called the Eleventh District *Monitor* containing one of a series of communications from "Max." Headed Mexico—its wealth—its people—its government (written expressly for the *Monitor*).

This communication contains so many misrepresentations of facts and does such palpable injustice to a poor benighted people struggling for that great boon, a free republican form of Government, that, although out of my usual line of business to write any thing for publication I cannot consent to see such articles, calculated to mislead the citizens of my native State, pass uncontradicted, and particularly now that the public mind is being informed previous to judgment upon that vexed "question which attracts the attention of the civilized world but more especially the United States."

From an acquaintance of 13 years with the Mexican people, their language, habits, principles, &c. I have no hesitation in stating that a more damnable system of oppression does not exist upon the face of the earth than that practiced by that, "enlightened, wealthy, virtuous" church party of which Maximilian is now the acknowledged head and representative.

And while I do not pretend that the mass of the liberal party of Mexico is composed of virtue, enlightenment and wealth personified, yet I do say from my personal acquaintance with both parties that the majority of the substantial Mexicans, and by far the greater portion of the masses, are supporting the Juarez Government, not because Juarez is President, but because he is the representative of a liberal [illegible] although the Mexican people from time immemorial have been purposely kept in ignorance, purposely blinded by religious prejudices, made to groan under their load of taxes, ruled with a rod of iron by a despot, or rather by petty despots, who in turn were ruled by *the church*—in fact into the coffers of the church went the entire wealth of that "land of the greatest promise on this continent," but with all men there is a certain point beyond which they will not be goaded—so it was in Mexico. A revolution against this oppressive church party was commenced in 1824, which has been growing and spreading from that day to this, and never until in the success of Juarez had they obtained the reins of government. Among the many liberal and liberating acts performed by him during his brief administration (before his removal by French bayonets at the solicitation of this "patriotic church party") was one permitting Protestants to erect churches in the "Heroic" nation and to worship God in their own form. Another was the nationalizing of the church property—or declaring the property of the nation, that accumulated mass of wealth that had been wrung from the blinded, priest-ridden Mexicans and like a mighty incubus hung upon the Mexican nation, preventing any public improvements, for with railroads and canals comes intelligence, against which this "Virtuous" church party is fighting. "Max" asks the question? "after Maximillian abdicates will peace be restored to a free, independent and happy people?" I answer, most emphatically, no. They will be free, in one sense, but they have been so educated and drilled by that "glorious" dominant party, that necessarily much time must elapse ere they can be a happy people. And that standard of morality taught by *the church* of Mexico, be considerably elevated before they become an honest people. The future of Mexico is gloomy indeed, but upon the establishment of a liberal form of government by degrees that ignorance that now holds the Mexican as a chain, bound, will disappear; as intelligence advances, the resources of the country will be developed, and in that case one of the richest countries on the globe be restored.

One strange feature of this question is this, that during the recent rebellion the most friendly feeling existed between the army of the late Confederate States and that of the Imperialists of Mexico, the closest intimacy existed between the officers of the two armies. On one occasion the Confederate forces stationed at Brownsville, Texas, were marshalled for the purpose of assisting the Imperial General Mejia when threatened by the Liberals under Negreta. And upon the Confederacy "going up" crowds of officers rushed to the standard of the Imperial forces, and to-day the bitterest rebel sheets are advocating the claims of Maximillian "The best ruler Mexico has had in sixty years."

JUSTICE.

LEAVENWORTH is a chapter in the book of Western miracles. Twelve years ago the spot had no human habitation. The Indians hunted over it, and fished by the side of it. To day it is a solid city of 25,000 souls! It has fine houses, thrifty stores, half a dozen newspapers, two or three theatres, a score of churches, and about three hundred grog shops; in fact, all the signs of civilization!

Reported Capture of Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A report prevailed here to-day that Maximilian had been captured by the Liberals at Queretaro, but no official information has been received confirming it.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Great Destitution Among the People.—Important Order Issued by General Sickles.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—General Sickles, commandant of Military District No. 2, embracing North and South Carolina, has issued orders, under date of Charleston, S. C., April 11, setting forth that the general destitution prevailing among the population of the district, renders necessary for their relief, the adoption of extraordinary measures.

He therefore orders that no person shall be imprisoned for debt except upon conviction for fraud, that judgment on decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between December 19th, 1860, and May 15th, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant; that sheriffs, coroners and constables shall suspend for twelve months sales of property on liabilities contracted prior to December, 1860; that all proceedings for the recovery of money, for the purchase of negroes are suspended; that in sales of property, by execution or order of court, there shall be reserved to defendants having families depending upon them, implements of husbandry, household goods, &c., to the value of $500, and that the property of absent debtors shall not be taken under the foreign attachment process. The order also prohibits the practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers, and makes an offender amenable to punishment by military commission. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny is abolished, and authority is given the Governors of North and South Carolina to reprieve or pardon persons convicted and sentenced by civil courts, and to remit fines and penalties.

Revenues of Pennsylvania.

It may be interesting to many readers to know from what sources the large revenue of the State of Pennsylvania is derived, now that the State taxes on real estate are abolished. Let us take a few items from one of the latest reports on this subject and place them in the order of their magnitude. Thus for example, the tax on corporation stocks yielded last year $1,253,960; the tax on tonnage $401,741; the commutation of the tonnage tax, $360,000; retailers licenses, $357,191; collateral inheritance tax, $281,726; tavern licenses, $257,462; the tax on loans, $278,493; tax on emoluments of offices, $163,240; tax on gross receipts, $132,472; tax on foreign insurance companies, $128,758. From these few items are collected the large amount of $3,620,033. The balance of the income of the State last year was procured from a large number of other items, such as taxes on wills and deeds, on bank dividends, brokers and private bankers, auction duties and commissions, from licenses for eating houses, billiard rooms and bowling saloons, peddlers, brokers, patent medicine dealers, and a large variety of other sources, including $150 from "cases of conscience." From all these sources the large sum of about five and a quarter millions of dollars was collected during the year 1866.

It will perhaps, be equally interesting to notice some of the larger items of expenditure to which this revenue is devoted. A few of them, ranked in the order of their magnitude, are as follows: Interest on loans, $1,892,105; expenses of Government, $669,000; relief of the Chambersburg sufferers, $491,608, for charitable institutions, $474,614; common schools, $324,308; pensions and gratuities, $164,536; State capital and grounds, $121,785; House of Refuge, $91,500; Penitentaries, $11,085. Following these are a number of smaller expenditures. The total expenditures, however left the large margin of $1,867,650 of surplus to be applied to the reduction of the State debt.

Professor Agassiz's Museum

The report of Professor Agassiz, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, for the past year, has been laid before the Massachusetts legislature. The principal work of the year was the reception and arrangement of the immense collections made in Brazil by Professor Agassiz, yet there are still about sixty kegs and cases not unpacked. In the class of fishes no less than fifty thousand specimens were actually counted, representing over two thousand two hundred species, two thousand of which are probably new to science. The various departments of the institution have not been suffered to languish, however, and considerable additions and exchanges were effected. As it was deemed best to begin the Museum in a small building and enlarge as its wants increased, the present building has become full to overflowing. The collection of reptiles is probably the largest in the country, and may compare favorably with those of the old world. That of fishes exceeds anything now existing, exceeding those of the British Museum and Jardin des Plantes taken together. The number of species of this class of vertebrates is more than nine thousand. No museum is richer in its collection of radiates. Certain branches of natural history have been fostered, to the neglect of others, in order to fill wants not supplied by other museums, and to avoid the mistake often made by such institutions of repeating each other.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of Legislature.—Free Railroad Bill Lost in the Senate.—The Monopoly Again Triumphant.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1867.

Mr. Bigham moved to consider the genuine Free Railroad bill, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS.—Bigham, Brown of Lawrence, Brown of Mercer, Coleman, Cowles, Davis, Graham, Lowry, Taylor, Wallace, White, Hall, 12.

NAYS.—Barnett, Connell, Donovan, Fisher, Glatz, Holmes, Jones, Landon, McCandless, McConaughy, Randall, Ridgeway, Roger, Schall, Searight, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Walls, Worthington, 19.

So the free railroad bill fails this session. Senator Graham was unanimously nominated for Speaker in the Republican caucus.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Mexican letters from the headquarters of the Liberals in front of Queretaro, to March 22d and San Louis to the 26th, contain details of the recent engagement at Celaya. The complete route of the Imperialists is again confirmed. Several roads for escape are still open for Maximilian, and the people of Queretaro aid him liberally with supplies. The besiegers are also suffering for food, and the contest turns on the question of which army will be starved out first. Escobedo is considered incompetent for his position.

A portion of Coahuila is again in rebellion under the leadership of Gen. Herrera, who proposes to erect the Laguana district into a separate State. Trouble is apprehended from this movement, as the insurgents might easily move on Satillo, and the Liberal General Ortega.

WE suppose the largest price ever paid for a course of popular lectures in this country, if not in any other country, was received by Prof. Agassiz for his recent course in New York on the natural history of Brazil, delivered under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Science. The price demanded by, and paid to him, was five hundred dollars for each lecture, or three thousand dollars for the course of six lectures. Taking the time he devoted to each lecture—that is to say an average of one hour and forty minutes, it thus appears that he received five dollars a minute for every minute he spoke—which is a salary equal to that of an ordinary Emperor. The Association which engaged his services did not lose by the operation, but on the contrary received a very handsome surplus for its treasury. Mr. Bancroft says the audiences were the largest he ever knew in attendance upon any scientific lectures.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

HON. MYER STROUSE, M. C., has had placed in his hands, for return to the owner, a stolen ring belonging to Jeff Davis.

PRESSING the finger on the upper lip, just below the nose, will make the severest premonitory symtoms of a sneeze pass off.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia says: The plasterers are still on a strike for higher wages, and intend to hold out.

JEFF DAVIS says that the late Connecticut election was one which that State could well be proud of. Precisely what the rebel sympathizers hereabouts say.

THE returns of the New York census of 1865 have recently been published. They indicate a slight decline in the population of the entire State, as well as of the leading city as compared with the returns of 1860.

A special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 1st inst, says: The *Statesman* forced the negro suffrage issue at the municipal election in this city, and the result is a Union gain of 502.

A WATCH has been manufactured in Paris which is wound up by simply opening the case to note the time. It only requires to be opened once a month to keep it always going, and it is perhaps the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet invented.

COUNT BISMARCK has sent an energetic note to Paris, demanding of the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step and asks the instant cessation of warlike preparations.

THE New Orleans *Picayane*, in an article on negro suffrage, says with great force: "It is ridiculous for any one to pretend that he is lowered or disgraced by going to the polls with a negro, when he crowds in at the general delivery with him to get a letter at the post office."

HON. GEORGE EVANS, died in Portland, Me., on Friday night. The deceased represented his State eighteen years in the House of Representatives, and six years in the United States Senate, with credit to himself and State. He was a man of distinguished ability especially in financial matters.

THE election in Baltimore on the 16th inst. on the question of the state constitutional question and on the question of running street passenger cars on Sunday in this city, is progressing quietly and earnestly. The result on both questions is doubtful. The vote will be large. The most admirable order prevails.

THE enumeration of children in Philadelphia, made by the police, shows the following results: Boys 70,674; girls 71,843—total 142,517. In public schools 76,419. In private schools 12,709. In parochial schools 11,863. At regular employment 20,902. Not at school or employment 20,534.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday last. Sixteen hundred and fifty-two bills, and sixteen joint resolutions were passed. The Free Railroad bill was defeated—also the bill fixing 7 per cent. as the legal rate of interest. Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, Republican, was elected Speaker during the recess.

THE *National Intelligencer* says it is ascertained that the amount stipulated in the treaty for the purchase of the Russian possessions in America, is ten million two hundred thousand dollars in gold, within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Washington before the thirtieth of June, or the treaty fails.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, in Virginia, is to be rebuilt, and help is wanted. It is the oldest college in America, but was burned down during the war. Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall, Winfield Scott Peyton Edmond and John Randolph, L. W. Tazewell, John J. Crittenden and others well known, were graduates of the college.

THE [illegible] Legislature [illegible] for the detection and arrest of the murderers of Noah and Abram Zook, two citizens of this State who were foully dealt with last October, in Mississippi, has failed to pass, a Democratic member, at the last moment, objecting it off. It would seem that the ideas of the Pennsylvania Democracy on reconstruction coincide with those of the Mississippi brigands.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas branch, applied to the government on Wednesday, for a commissioner to examine the seventh section of their road, extending to the Saline river, forty-five miles west of Fort Riley. They are laying the track at the rate of a mile and a half a day, and cars will reach the town of Salina, fifty miles beyond Fort Riley and four hundred and sixty-eight miles west of St. Louis, on Saturday.

THE Richmond (Va) *Examiner* accounts for the explosion in the Clover Hill mines as follows: The coal is mined in chambers, which are closed with doors, when the men are out of them, to prevent the escape of gas into other parts of the mine. The door of one of these chambers had been removed. It is supposed that as the mule driver passed this chamber the gas was rushing out, took fire from the candle in his hat, and exploded with the lamentable results already given.

THE Senate and Legislature adjourned their sessions on Thursday last. The amount of business done in the passage of public and private bills has been immense. In future, the Legislature will not be bored so much by the passage of these private bills, as a great many of them can be referred to the courts. There were no bills of very general interest acted on. The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment was the most conspicuous act of the whole session, and one that will redound to the credit of every member.

THE Democratic press all the land over have been pretentiously calling on the colored population to note the fact that the Ohio Legislature refused to submit to the people a vote on striking out the word "white" from their Constitution. Will these same papers inform their colored readers that the Ohio Legislature has rescinded their action, and sent the question to the people? Will these papers note, too, for their own consideration, that this step was taken *before the result of the Connecticut election had proved its necessity* and ensured the passage of the amendment before the people?

A stringent law against prize fighting has just been passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It makes the penalty for engaging in a prize fight, or taking part as second or bottle holder, a fine of not more than $1,000, and solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years. Every person being present at the fight, and encouraging the same, or laying any bet or wager on the result thereof, whether present or not, shall be considered a participant therein, and as giving encouragement thereto, and may, at the discretion of the Court, be punished in like manner.

THE Supreme Court room was densely crowded on the 12th inst. All the judges were present. The Mississippi injunction case was before the Court on a motion to file the bill. Attorney General Stanbery made a lengthy argument in opposition to the motion, denying the original jurisdiction of the Court, and Robert J. Walker spoke in its support. On the conclusion of the argument in this case, Charles O'Conner moved for leave to file a bill in the Georgia case. The Chief Justice said the Court would take the motions under advisement, and if further argument was desired, counsel would be notified.

SENATOR SUMNER has at last introduced his resolution for the expulsion of Saulsbury, and will on Saturday try to press it to a vote, with the probability that he will carry it through. Saulsbury has been very drunk for several days, and staggers in and around the Senate Chamber until he has become very offensive and disagreeable. It was resolved in caucus last winter to expel both McDougall and Saulsbury, but their friends interfered and promised reformation that has not been realized. Repeated warnings have been given Saulsbury, lately, but all to no effect, and Mr. Sumner has finally decided to press the Senate to rid itself of one whose daily conduct is loathsome and disgraceful.

The Republican State Convention of New York, before adjournment, adopted resolutions instructing the delegates at large to support an amendment to the constitution, giving suffrage to colored citizens.

BIDS were opened on Monday last for the twenty-three millions of dollars State loan. About one million at five per cent. was bid for at par, and about thirty-one millions at six per cent. were bid for from par to ½ per cent. premium. The bids exceed the amount wanted by about eight millions of dollars. Drexel & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., and Clark & Co., get about sixteen millions at a premium ranging from 1-20 to 1-16 per cent.

A RECENT Washington dispatch says: The registration in the first three wards shows two thousand six hundred and seven whites and three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight colored voters. Many whites, in addition to those distranchised on account of their treason, refuse to register, and will lose their votes. Of the white vote about thirty per cent. will be Republican, and vote with colored men, thus securing an overwhelming majority, where one year ago no Republican tickets were in the field.

A TELEGRAM from Richmond, Va., announces the death in that city of George W. Randolph, ex-Confederate Secretary of War. Mr. Randolph was by birth a Virginian, and by profession a lawyer. He was an original Secessionist, and at the outbreak of war he raised an artillery company, and by his skill and gallantry, soon reached the rank of Brigadier-General. Jefferson Davis called him into his Cabinet in 1862. His administration of the War Office was short, a difference with Davis resulting in a resignation.

THE Richmond *Times*, after alluding to the Copperhead rejoicing at the North over the Connecticut election, gives the following advice to its readers: "The people of the South would act unwisely, we think, if they were to jump to the conclusion that the result in Connecticut really indicates the disintegration of the Radical party. It is a mere straw—a cheering sign—a patch of clear sky amid dark and menacing clouds, and nothing more. Practically, it will in no way change or effect the character of the Fortieth Congress. Until after the next Presidential election that body will control the purse and the sword, and its leaders will be Stevens and Butler.

A PRIVATE letter received in Boston, dated Port au Prince, March 14, confirms the overthrow of the late Government of Hayti. Two attempts of the revolutionary party were made—the first on the 22d of February at the Capital, which was suppressed by President Geffrard, and the leaders of the insurgents, Prospero Elie and his son, were killed. A second attempt a few days after, made at St. Murcus, was successful. President Geffrard, finding that public feeling was strong against him, sent in his resignation, and on the 13th of March embarked, with his family, on board of a French man-of-war for Jamaica. A new President would be shortly elected.

A WASHINGTON paper has the following item: "The colored citizens of the District of Columbia are making great preparations for the celebration of the 16th of this month as the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Invitations have been extended to colored societies in Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, to be present and join in the procession proposed to be held on that day. Among other organizations that have signified their intention to be present are the colored Zouaves of Baltimore, and the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League, colored. All the societies and organizations of colored men of Washington will join in procession."

THE total vote for Governor in Connecticut, last Monday a week, was 84,829, of which English, Democrat, received 42,709, and Hawley, Republican, 42,120—making English's majority 589. In 1863 the total vote was 87,407, of which Winfield received 43,794, and English 43,433—Hawley's majority, 541. The gains of the Democrats were for the most part made up in the cities of Hartford and New Haven, where a large foreign vote was polled, which is always more or less fraudulent. The only way to neutralize the Irish vote is to give the ballot to the colored man. The one would go far to offset the other. When that is done white Americans will have a controlling influence in politics, but not until then.

THE Hon. James A. Bayard, who has just been appointed by the Governor of Delaware to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Riddle, has already served thirteen years in the Senate, and it is a curious coincidence that it was to fill a vacancy caused by his resignation that Mr. Riddle was appointed in 1864. His father, James A. Bayard, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but a resident of Delaware, representing that State in Congress from 1797 to 1801, and in the Senate from 1804 to 1813. He was appointed Minister to France in 1801, and was afterward Commssioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. The present Senator was born in Delaware, and graduated at Princeton College. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Wilmington. In 1851 he was elected Senator, and was rechosen in 1857 and 1863.

☞A Paris letter by the last steamer says: The Emperor is said to be exceedingly disgusted at the backwardness of all the work upon the grounds and in the building, and everybody connected with the affair seems to be in an ill humor. Exhibitors are disgusted because their places are not ready for them, and many express very little confidence in the justice of the awards of the juries, which they assert have been very essentially "packed," and I have heard it positively asserted that "medals" can be had for a fair equivalent. Still this is probably the result of jealousy on the part of unsuccessful exhibitors.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all trespassers.

April12:4t JOHN H. SHAFER.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1866:eow:1y

ANN ELIZABETH LITTLE, by her next friend, D. Washabaugh vs. David Little. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 52, April Term 1867, Alias subpœna on libel for Divorce.

And, now, Feb. 16, 1867, the Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., grant a rule on David Little respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 22nd of April, 1867.

O. E. SHANNON.
ATTEST: Prothonotary.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

TO DAVID LITTLE AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
March 29. Commissioner.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Bedford, for allowance, on the 22d day of April next:

Valentine Miller, Londonderry township.
Jacob Mills, Clearville.
John Cessna, Centerville.
Burton Edsall, Schellsburg.
Bernard O'Neal, Chaneysville.
Jos. B. Stoner,

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

WHERE THE TAXES HAVE GONE.

About two years ago we first called the attention of the tax-payers of the county to the gross mismanagement or gross ignorance of some of the Poor House officials. We have frequently referred to the matter since. Some of the wise wiseacres hooted at us as having found a mare's nest, while some of the officials in endeavoring to explain matters, confessed their incompetency. Compelled at last to investigate the matter or have others investigate it, two or three of the party magnates, with the officials of the Poor House establishment, set themselves to work last week, and after a couple days arduous labor, succeeded in discovering deficits and mistakes to the amount of about *Ten Thousand Dollars*. We were long ago convinced that there were serious leaks somewhere, but we did not apprehend they were quite so extensive as they have turned out to be. This is but one of the county departments, and one from which but a small portion of the county funds is disbursed. If the leaks in the other departments are the same in proportion, it is high time that they too should be looked after. Will not the keepers of the Democracy in this county give us an explanation of the amount and character of the discoveries they have made in the Poor House establishment? A matter of *Ten Thousand Dollars* is of considerable interest to our tax-payers. Could not the Investigating Committee, by going back a few years more, find sufficient mistakes, if corrected, to build the new Poor House, that is so greatly needed?—A word to the tax-payers—if such blundering has been going on in the management of the county affairs, is it not high time the present incumbents of that department be relieved from their duties, and men competent and willing to conduct the county affairs, placed in their stead?

The Somerset *Herald* of last week contains a whole column of billingsgate over the signature "E. S." We are sorry to have been the innocent cause of this infliction upon the readers of that paper, but are consoled by the reflection that as the *Herald* has been for a long time—so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—simply an advertising sheet, as devoid of editorial as its editor appears to be of decency, it is probable, it has not many readers. Those few however must have been wonderfully startled. Thunder out of a cloudless sky couldn't have been more surprising. That an editor, so long editorially demure should suddenly revive and immediately begin to scold like a fish woman, was a phenomenon calculated to open men's eyes. It was wise in him to identify himself by the initials "E. S." We concede, that the gentleman has quite a wonderful command of language of a certain not very elegant kind. He calls us a "*cogging* knave." Such was our ignorance of our own attributes that we had to consult Webster for the meaning of this participial adjective. We half believed that he was saying something good of us. True, we didn't exactly like the *knave*, but then there was the *cogging* that might, for aught we knew, redeem the whole phrase. We felt disposed to take a compliment out of the article if possible. We are sorry to have to announce that we could not. Those other elegant phrases "leash of mangy whiffits," "brace of simpering imbeciles," "scoundrelly insinuations" &c., &c., we understand better—yet they strike us as being more forcible than argumentative. Almost any body with a little talent for blackguardism might use them. We advise our Somerset brother to moderate his wrath, and tell us in plain english what he thinks of Senator Stutzman's votes on the Free Railroad Law, also of his friend Meyers' patriotic course during the war, in supporting the Government to put down the rebellion. And while he is writing on these interesting subjects, will he be pleased to explain why it was that Stutzman wrote to General Cameron urging the confirmation of Meyers as Collector.

In regard to the appointees to the Collectorship and Assessorship, we know Mr. Ashcom to be a man of intelligence and integrity, and we are informed that Mr. McSherry is also a very good citizen, unexceptionable, except that he is a Democrat. What his course was during the war, we know not, but this we do know, he was not conspicuously disloyal, and he is not the unscrupulous editor of a partisan sheet.

The somewhat incredible statement of "E. S." that he has labored for fifteen years *in season and out of season* for the Connellsville Road, and all at his own expense, and without his having a dollar of interest in the matter more than the poorest man in the county, is a wonderful manifestation of disinterested action. We could not have believed it, if he had not told it himself. Yet he must have worked a good deal more *out of season than in season*. If he will allow a suggestion from a friend, and now that we are on such good terms, no doubt he will, may we be permitted to express the hope that hereafter he will labor in season, and quit this unprofitable work out of season; and just now, perhaps, it would be quite seasonable to have some explanation of his silent acquiescence in Senator Stutzman's repeated votes in favor of the great monopoly, and against a fair Free Railroad Law.

☞ Mr. Scull tells us earnestly and crushingly that "for more than fifteen years" he has labored for the "completion" of the "Connellsville road." Rather a long time to labor to no purpose. Had the gentleman taken a pick and shovel and gone to work on this much abused line, he might have employed his talents more congenially and in accordance with their natural bent and he would now be able to point to something more substantial.

☞ The *Gazette* of last week comes out with a couple of editorials in defence of Senator Stutzman. One good turn deserves another and we have no doubt Mr. Meyers feels himself under special obligations to Mr. Stutzman for recent favors though they availed him nothing. Mr. Stutzman is perfectly welcome to the *Gazette's* encomiums as far as we are concerned, but we wish both the *Gazette* and Mr. Stutzman to understand that we do not consider the fact that a man pays his debts any reason why his public acts should be screened from the view of his constituents, especially when those acts are prejudicial to their interests. We would further inform them that when we disapprove of a man's course we say so plainly, whether he be radical or copperhead. When a public man violates his pledges, either express or implied, our friendship for him, whether personal or political, shall not deter us from informing the public of his defection.

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* is mistaken when it says that we "recently undertook to question the propriety of the *Commercials'* course on railroad matters in the State." We simply referred to its daily attacks upon Mr. Hall, which appeared to partake of so much malice, that we were satisfied that they were intended for a purpose other than the benefit of the Free Railroad Bill. We did not pretend to defend Mr. Hall's votes. We suggested there might be a difference of opinion in regard to the objects to be attained. It is very questionable whether the *Commercial* itself knows exactly what course it pursued upon "the railroad matters in the State."

SPLENDID REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN JERSEY CITY.—If the Copperheads have time to stop hurrahing and drinking whisky about carrying Connecticut by seven hundred majority, we ask their attention to the following:

NEW YORK, April 10.—The election in Jersey City yesterday resulted as follows: O'neill, Dem., for Mayor, 1863; Gopsill, Rad. Rep., 1948—giving Gopsill a majority of 85, a very heavy Republican gain, the city generally giving 500 Democratic majority.

Now, the Republicans did that in one little town—almost as much as you did in a whole State, and about which you are crowing as if your heads would come off.—*Pottsville Journal.*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 11th inst., after having passed bills enough to make a volume half as large as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. All the Christian people in the State should join in thanks to the Throne of Grace that it did no more harm than it did. Another such a Legislature would sink us. If the Republican party returns, within the next ten years, the same amount of corruption and venality to a single Legislature it deserves eternal defeat.

☞ It is very seldom that you see papers purporting to be as opposite in their views as the Somerset *Whig* and Bedford *Gazette* so heartily in sympathy with each other. It must be on the ground that fellows in misfortune have a "warm side" for those whose misfortunes are similar. "A fellow feeling, makes us wondrous kind," you know!

☞ It is reported in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 15th inst., that John McIlhenny, editor and proprietor of the Gettysburg *Star*, died on the day previous. His disease was Neuralgia of the heart. He was an enterprising young journalist, and a very pleasant companion.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.

The Legislature adjourned at noon on Thursday last, pursuant to a joint resolution passed two or three weeks ago. The session just brought to a close was one of more than ordinary importance, on account of the great Senatorial contest that was carried on with so much bitterness, but which ended in the election of General Cameron to the seat recently vacated by Edgar Cowan. Perhaps no campaign of this character ever before caused so much personal ill-feeling in the Republican ranks, yet it did not destroy the party, and I doubt if ever our members of the Senate separated more determined to battle for the right and maintain the unity of our organization.

There was a great struggle on the subject of railroads, which for a time threatened a breach between the Governor and the Legislature, but the matter was amicably adjusted. The ratification of the amendment to the Constitution was an important matter that received decisive action. The revision and amendment of the law of evidence, permitting parties to testify in their own suits in Court, was an item of no little moment to the public. Other matters of importance were disposed of that I have neither time nor place to enumerate in a single letter. An idea of the amount of business transacted during the session, may be formed when I state that one thousand and fifty bills and sixteen joint resolutions, were passed. Nearly all these bills were either approved or vetoed by the Governor, before the adjournment. True, a large majority of the acts passed, were of a purely private character, yet they required time and attention. I cannot see, however, that because so much Legislation was accomplished, the members were justifiable in voting themselves a salary of $1,350. The people sent them here to work, and if they were not willing to serve their constituents at the old figures, they should have withdrawn in favor of others who would have considered the former salary sufficiently large.

The old adage that honesty and industry have their reward, has been forcibly demonstrated in the selection of Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, as Speaker of the Senate. Twenty-five years ago, Graham was a butcher's apprentice in Pittsburgh. While laboring diligently for his employer, he also endeavored to improve his mind, and most admirably did he succeed. While yet young in years he made a profession of religion, joined the Methodist Church, subsequently became a class leader, and still later a local preacher, and while maintaining his integrity as a Christian, he has, without any solicitation on his part, been chosen to the high office of Speaker of the Senate. Let all the apprentice boys in the country imitate the example of James L. Graham, and they will assuredly rise to honorable positions among their fellow-men.

With the close of the present session, the terms of eleven Senators expired:—Messrs. Davis, Donovan, James, Randall, Schall and Walls, Democrats; and Messrs. Bigham, Haines, Hall, Lowry and Royer, Republicans. It is not expected that more than one or two of the gentlemen named will be re-elected.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting here last week, and decided upon the 26th of June as the time, and Williamsport as the place for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge. There was a very full attendance at the Committee meeting, and each member thereof was able to bring a good report. The Republicans were never more determined to carry the State election than now, and nothing but the grossest blunder in the selection of a candidate, can defeat the party in October next.

The Governor has approved and signed a bill attaching certain lands and tenements, and the persons residing thereon, in Bedford township, to Bedford Borough.

With the present letter, my regular correspondence with your paper closes. Should nothing occur to prevent, I may have the pleasure, at some future day, of forwarding a letter for the perusal of your readers. With the earnest hope that your numerous patrons may live many years to read your valuable journal, I bid you a kind farewell for the present.

TOBY.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received the following letter from a reliable gentleman in Texas in regard to the condition of Mexico:

VICTORIA, TEXAS, March 28, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I accidentally happened a day or two since to get hold of a newspaper dated March 1st, 1867, published in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, called the Eleventh District *Monitor* containing one of a series of communications from "Max." Headed Mexico—its wealth—its people—its government (written expressly for the *Monitor*).

This communication contains so many misrepresentations of facts and does such palpable injustice to a poor benighted people struggling for that great boon, a free republican form of Government, that, although out of my usual line of business to write any thing for publication I cannot consent to see such articles, calculated to mislead the citizens of my native State, pass uncontradicted, and particularly now that the public mind is being informed previous to judgment upon that vexed "question which attracts the attention of the civilized world but more especially the United States."

From an acquaintance of 13 years with the Mexican people, their language, habits, principles, &c. I have no hesitation in stating that a more damnable system of oppression does not exist upon the face of the earth than that practiced by that, "enlightened, wealthy, virtuous" church party of which Maximilian is now the acknowledged head and representative.

And while I do not pretend that the mass of the liberal party of Mexico is composed of virtue, enlightenment and wealth personified, yet I do say from my personal acquaintance with both parties that the majority of the substantial Mexicans, and by far the greater portion of the masses, are supporting the Juarez Government, not because Juarez is President, but because he is the representative of a liberal [illegible] although the Mexican people from time immemorial have been purposely kept in ignorance, purposely blinded by religious prejudices, made to groan under their load of taxes, ruled with a rod of iron by a despot, or rather by petty despots, who in turn were ruled by *the church*—in fact into the coffers of the church went the entire wealth of that "land of the greatest promise on this continent," but with all men there is a certain point beyond which they will not be goaded—so it was in Mexico. A revolution against this oppressive church party was commenced in 1824, which has been growing and spreading from that day to this, and never until in the success of Juarez had they obtained the reins of government. Among the many liberal and liberating acts performed by him during his brief administration (before his removal by French bayonets at the solicitation of this "patriotic church party") was one permitting Protestants to erect churches in the "Heroic" nation and to worship God in their own form. Another was the nationalizing of the church property—or declaring the property of the nation, that accumulated mass of wealth that had been wrung from the blinded, priest-ridden Mexicans and like a mighty incubus hung upon the Mexican nation, preventing any public improvements, for with railroads and canals comes intelligence, against which this "Virtuous" church party is fighting. "Max" asks the question? "after Maximillian abdicates will peace be restored to a free, independent and happy people?" I answer, most emphatically, no. They will be free, in one sense, but they have been so educated and drilled by that "glorious" dominant party, that necessarily much time must elapse ere they can be a happy people. And that standard of morality taught by *the church* of Mexico, be considerably elevated before they become an honest people. The future of Mexico is gloomy indeed, but upon the establishment of a liberal form of government by degrees that ignorance that now holds the Mexican as a chain, bound, will disappear; as intelligence advances, the resources of the country will be developed, and in that case one of the richest countries on the globe be restored.

One strange feature of this question is this, that during the recent rebellion the most friendly feeling existed between the army of the late Confederate States and that of the Imperialists of Mexico, the closest intimacy existed between the officers of the two armies. On one occasion the Confederate forces stationed at Brownsville, Texas, were marshalled for the purpose of assisting the Imperial General Mejia when threatened by the Liberals under Negreta. And upon the Confederacy "going up" crowds of officers rushed to the standard of the Imperial forces, and to-day the bitterest rebel sheets are advocating the claims of Maximillian "The best ruler Mexico has had in sixty years."

JUSTICE.

LEAVENWORTH is a chapter in the book of Western miracles. Twelve years ago the spot had no human habitation. The Indians hunted over it, and fished by the side of it. To day it is a solid city of 25,000 souls! It has fine houses, thrifty stores, half a dozen newspapers, two or three theatres, a score of churches, and about three hundred grog shops; in fact, all the signs of civilization!

Reported Capture of Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A report prevailed here to-day that Maximilian had been captured by the Liberals at Queretaro, but no official information has been received confirming it.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Great Destitution Among the People.—Important Order Issued by General Sickles.

CHARLESTON, April 15. General Sickles, commandant of Military Dist No. 2, embracing North and South Carolina, has issued orders, date Charleston, S. C., April 11, setting forth the general destitution prevailing among the population of the district, recites the success for their relief, the adoption of ordinary measures.

He therefore orders that no person shall be imprisoned except upon conviction for fraud, upon decrees for the payment of money, for causes of action arising between the 19th, 1860, and May 15th, 1865, to be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant; constables shall sell for twelve months sales of property, liabilities contracted prior to December, that all proceedings for the recovery of negroes and money, for the purchase of negroes and property, by ex- cepted; that in sales there shall be reserved or order of court, families depending defendants having of husbandry, implements value of $500, and goods, &c., to the sent debtors shall be property of absent debtors taken under the foreign attachments. The order also prohibits the carrying deadly weapons, except by and soldiers, and makes an offender as to punishment by military commission. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny is abolished, and discretionary is given the Governors of North and South Carolina to reprieve or pardon persons convicted and sentenced by civil courts to remit fines and penalties.

Revenues of Pennsylvania.

It may be interesting to my readers to know from what sources the large revenue of the State of Pennsylvania is derived, now that the State taxes on real estate are abolished. Let us take a few items from one of the latest reports on this subject and place them in the order of their magnitude. Thus for example, the tax on ration stocks yielded last year $1,253, the tax on tonnage $401,741; the common of the tonnage tax, $360,000; retail licenses, $357,191; collateral inheritance, $281,726; tavern licenses, $257,462 tax on loans, $278,493; tax on emolits of offices, $163,240; tax on gross pts, $132,472; tax on foreign insurance panies, $128,758. From these few items are collected the large amount of $3,353. The balance of the income of the last year was procured from a large nut of other items, such as taxes on wills adeeds, on bank dividends, brokers and private bankers, auction duties and commis, from licenses for eating houses, ard rooms and bowling saloons, peddlebrokers, patent medicine dealers, and a la variety of other sources, including $50 in "cases of conscience." From all these sources the large sum of about five and quarter millions of dollars was collected dug the year 1866.

It will perhaps, be ogly interesting to notice some of the chief items of expenditure to which this fund is devoted. A few of them, ranked in the order of their magnitude, are a fows: Interest on loans, $1,892,105; xpens of Government, $669,065; relief of the hambersburg sufferers, $497,608, ft charitable institutions, $474,614; common chls, $324,308; pensions and gratuities $11,536; State capital and grounds, $127,85 House of Refuge, $91,509; Penitentiaries 11,085. Following these are a numbers smaller expenditures. The total expenditu however left the large margin of $1,47,50 of surplus to be applied to the reduio of the State debt.

Professor Agassiz's Museum

The report of Prssor Agassiz, director Cambridge, for the ye, has been laid before the Massachus legislature. The principal work of the y was the reception and arrangement of the immense collections made in Brazil by Pessor Agassiz, yet there are still about six kegs and cases not unpacked. In the ch of fishes no less than fifty thousand spimens were actually counted, representin over two thousand two hundred species, n thousand of which are probably new to ience. The various departments of the nstitution have not been suffered to languish, wever, and considerable additions and cringes were effected. As it was deemed best to begin the Museum in a small building and enlarge as its wants increased, the present building has become full to overflowing. The collection of reptiles is probably the largest in the country, and may compare favorably with those of the old world. The of fishes exceeds anything now existing exceeding those of the British Museum id Jardin des Plantes taken together. The number of species of this class of vertebrates is more than nine thousand. No mamm is richer in its collection of radiates. Certain branches of natural history have been fostered, to the neglect of others, in order to fill wants not supplied by other useums, and to avoid the mistake often me by such institutions of repeating each oer.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of Legislature.—Free Railroad Bill Lost in the Senate.—The Monopoly Again Triumphant.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1867.

Mr. Bigham mov to consider the genuine Free Railroad , which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS.—Bigham, Brown of Lawrence, Brown of Mercer, Coman, Cowles, Davis, Graham, Lowry, Tlor, Wallace, White, Hall, 12.

NAYS.—Barnett, Connell, Donovan, Fisher, Glatz, Hohs, Jones, Landon, McCandless, McConaug, Randall, Ridgeway, Roger, Schall, Searht, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Walls, Worthington, 19.

So the free railroad bill fails this session. Senator Graham as unanimously nominated for Speaker in the Republican caucus.

FROM EXICO.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Mexican letters from the headquarters of the Liberals in front of Queretaro, to arch 22d and San Louis to the 26th, conta details of the recent engagement at Cela. The complete route of the Imperialists again confirmed. Several roads for escap are still open for Maximilian, and the ople of Queretaro aid him liberally with supplies. The besiegers are also sufferin for food, and the contest turns on the qution of which army will be starved outfirst. Escobedo is considered incompetent in his position.

A portion of Coahuila again in rebellion under the leadership of Gen. Herrera, who propo es to erect the Lauana district into a separate State. Troule is apprehended from this movement, as the insurgents might easily move on Saillo, and the Liberal General Ortega.

WE suppose the largt price ever paid for a course of popular lctures in this country, if not in any other country, was received by Prof. Agassiz for his recent course in New York on the natural history of Brazil, delivered under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Science. The price demanded by, and paid to him, was five hundred dollars for each lecture, or three thousand dollars for the course of six lectures. Taking the time he devoted to each lecture—that is to say an average of one hour and forty minuts, it thus appears that he received five dollars a minute for every minute he spoke—which is a salary equal to that of an ordinary Emperor. The Association which engaged his services did not lose by the operation, but on the contrary received a very handsome surplus for its treasury. Mr. Bancroft says the audiences were the largest he everknew in attendance upon any scientific lectures.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

HON. MYER STROUSE, M. C., has had placed in his hands, for return to the owner, a stolen ring belonging to Jeff Davis.

PRESSING the finger on the upper lip, just below the nose, will make the severest premonitory symtoms of a sneeze pass off.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia says: The plasterers are still on a strike for higher wages, and intend to hold out.

JEFF DAVIS says that the late Connecticut election was one which that State could well be proud of. Precisely what the rebel sympathizers hereabouts say.

THE returns of the New York census of 1865 have recently been published. They indicate a slight decline in the population of the entire State, as well as of the leading city as compared with the returns of 1860.

A special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 1st inst, says: The *Statesman* forced the negro suffrage issue at the municipal election in this city, and the result is a Union gain of 502.

A WATCH has been manufactured in Paris which is wound up by simply opening the case to note the time. It only requires to be opened once a month to keep it always going, and it is perhaps the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet invented.

COUNT BISMARCK has sent an energetic note to Paris, demanding of the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step and asks the instant cessation of warlike preparations.

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, in an article on negro suffrage, says with great force: "It is ridiculous for any one to pretend that he is lowered or disgraced by going to the polls with a negro, when he crowds in at the general delivery with him to get a letter at the post office."

HON. GEORGE EVANS, died in Portland, Me., on Friday night. The deceased represented his State eighteen years in the House of Representatives, and six years in the United States Senate, with credit to himself and State. He was a man of distinguished ability especially in financial matters.

THE election in Baltimore on the 16th inst. on the question of the state constitutional question and on the question of running street passenger cars on Sunday in this city, is progressing quietly and earnestly. The result on both questions is doubtful. The vote will be large. The most admirable order prevails.

THE enumeration of children in Philadelphia, made by the police, shows the following results: Boys 70,674; girls 71,843—total 142,517. In public schools 76,419. In private schools 12,709. In parochial schools 11,863. At regular employment 20,902. Not at school or employment 20,534.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday last. Sixteen hundred and fifty-two bills, and sixteen joint resolutions were passed. The Free Railroad bill was defeated—also the bill fixing 7 per cent. as the legal rate of interest. Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, Republican, was elected Speaker during the recess.

THE *National Intelligencer* says it is ascertained that the amount stipulated in the treaty for the purchase of the Russian possessions in America, is ten million two hundred thousand dollars in gold, within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Washington before the thirtieth of June, or the treaty fails.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, in Virginia, is to be rebuilt, and help is wanted. It is the oldest college in America, but was burned down during the war. Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall, Winfield Scott Peyton Edmond and John Randolph, L. W. Tazewell, John J. Crittenden and others well known, were graduates of the college.

The [illegible] for the detection and arrest of the murderers of Noah and Abram Zook, two citizens of this State who were foully dealt with last October, in Mississippi, has failed to pass, a Democratic member, at the last moment, objecting it off. It would seem that the ideas of the Pennsylvania Democracy on reconstruction coincide with those of the Mississippi brigands.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas branch, applied to the government on Wednesday, for a commissioner to examine the seventh section of their road, extending to the Saline river, forty-five miles west of Fort Riley. They are laying the track at the rate of a mile and a half a day, and cars will reach the town of Salina, fifty miles beyond Fort Riley and four hundred and sixty-eight miles west of St. Louis, on Saturday.

THE Richmond (Va) *Examiner* accounts for the explosion in the Clover Hill mines as follows: The coal is mined in chambers, which are closed with doors, when the men are out of them, to prevent the escape of gas into other parts of the mine. The door of one of these chambers had been removed. It is supposed that as the mule driver passed this chamber the gas was rushing out, took fire from the candle in his hat, and exploded with the lamentable results already given.

THE Senate and Legislature adjourned their sessions on Thursday last. The amount of business done in the passage of public and private bills has been immense. In future, the Legislature will not be bored so much by the passage of these private bills, as a great many of them can be referred to the courts. There were no bills of very general interest acted on. The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment was the most conspicuous act of the whole session, and one that will redound to the credit of every member.

THE Democratic press all the land over have been pretentiously calling on the colored population to note the fact that the Ohio Legislature refused to submit to the people a vote on striking out the word "white" from their Constitution. Will these same papers inform their colored readers that the Ohio Legislature has rescinded their action, and sent the question to the people? Will these papers note, too, for their own consideration, that this step was taken *before the result of the Connecticut election had proved its necessity* and ensured the passage of the amendment before the people?

A stringent law against prize fighting has just been passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It makes the penalty for engaging in a prize fight, or taking part as second or bottle holder, a fine of not more than $1,000, and solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years. Every person being present at the fight, and encouraging the same, or laying any bet or wager on the result thereof, whether present or not, shall be considered a participant therein, and as giving encouragement thereto, and may, at the discretion of the Court, be punished in like manner.

THE Supreme Court room was densely crowded on the 12th inst. All the judges were present. The Mississippi injunction case was before the Court on a motion to file the bill. Attorney General Stanbery made a lengthy argument in opposition to the motion, denying the original jurisdiction of the Court, and Robert J. Walker spoke in its support. On the conclusion of the argument in this case, Charles O'Conner moved for leave to file a bill in the Georgia case. The Chief Justice said the Court would take the motions under advisement, and if further argument was desired, counsel would be notified.

SENATOR SUMNER has at last introduced his resolution for the expulsion of Saulsbury, and will on Saturday try to press it to a vote, with the probability that he will carry it through. Saulsbury has been very drunk for several days, and staggers in and around the Senate Chamber until he has become very offensive and disagreeable. It was resolved in caucus last winter to expel both McDougall and Saulsbury, but their friends interfered and promised reformation that has not been realized. Repeated warnings have been given Saulsbury, lately, but all to no effect, and Mr. Sumner has finally decided to press the Senate to rid itself of one whose daily conduct is loathsome and disgraceful.

THE Republican State Convention of New York, before adjournment, adopted resolutions instructing the delegates at large to support an amendment to the constitution, giving suffrage to colored citizens.

BIDS were opened on Monday last for the twenty-three millions of dollars State loan. About one million at five per cent. was bid for at par, and about thirty-one millions at six per cent. were bid for from par to ½ per cent. premium. The bids exceed the amount wanted by about eight millions of dollars. Drexel & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., and Clark & Co., get about sixteen millions at a premium ranging from 1-20 to 1-16 per cent.

A RECENT Washington dispatch says: The registration in the first three wards shows two thousand six hundred and seven whites and three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight colored voters. Many whites, in addition to those disfranchised on account of their treason, refuse to register, and will lose their votes. Of the white vote about thirty per cent. will be Republican, and vote with colored men, thus securing an overwhelming majority, where one year ago no Republican tickets were in the field.

A TELEGRAM from Richmond, Va., announces the death in that city of George W. Randolph, ex-Confederate Secretary of War. Mr. Randolph was by birth a Virginian, and by profession a lawyer. He was an original Secessionist, and at the outbreak of war he raised an artillery company, and by his skill and gallantry, soon reached the rank of Brigadier-General. Jefferson Davis called him into his Cabinet in 1862. His administration of the War Office was short, a difference with Davis resulting in a resignation.

THE Richmond *Times*, after alluding to the Copperhead rejoicing at the North over the Connecticut election, gives the following advice to its readers: "The people of the South would act unwisely, we think, if they were to jump to the conclusion that the result in Connecticut really indicates the disintegration of the Radical party. It is a mere straw—a cheering sign—a patch of clear sky amid dark and menacing clouds, and nothing more. Practically, it will in no way change or effect the character of the Fortieth Congress. Until after the next Presidential election that body will control the purse and the sword, and its leaders will be Stevens and Butler.

A PRIVATE letter received in Boston, dated Port au Prince, March 14, confirms the overthrow of the late Government of Hayti. Two attempts of the revolutionary party were made—the first on the 22d of February at the Capital, which was suppressed by President Geffrard, and the leaders of the insurgents, Prospero Elie and his son, were killed. A second attempt a few days after, made at St. Murcus, was successful. President Geffrard, finding that public feeling was strong against him, sent in his resignation, and on the 13th of March embarked, with his family, on board of a French man-of-war for Jamaica. A new President would be shortly elected.

A WASHINGTON paper has the following item: "The colored citizens of the District of Columbia are making great preparations for the celebration of the 16th of this month as the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Invitations have been extended to colored societies in Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, to be present and join in the procession proposed to be held on that day. Among other organizations that have signified their intention to be present are the colored Zouaves of Baltimore, and the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League, colored. All the societies and organizations of colored men of Washington will join in procession."

THE total vote for Governor in Connecticut, last Monday a week, was 84,829, of which English, Democrat, received 42,709, and Hawley, Republican, 42,120—making English's majority 589. In 1863 the total vote was 87,407, of which Hawley received 43,794, and English 43,433—Hawley's majority, 541. The gains of the Democrats were for the most part made up in the cities of Hartford and New Haven, where a large foreign vote was polled, which is always more or less fraudulent. The only way to neutralize the Irish vote is to give the ballot to the colored man. The one would go far to offset the other. When that is done white Americans will have a control'ing influence in politics, but not until then.

THE Hon. James A. Bayard, who has just been appointed by the Governor of Delaware to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Riddle, has already served thirteen years in the Senate, and it is a curious coincidence that it was to fill a vacancy caused by his resignation that Mr. Riddle was appointed in 1864. His father, James A. Bayard, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but a resident of Delaware, representing that State in Congress from 1797 to 1801, and in the Senate from 1804 to 1813. He was appointed Minister to France in 1801, and was afterward Commssioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. The present Senator was born in Delaware, and graduated at Princeton College. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Wilmington. In 1851 he was elected Senator, and was reelected in 1857 and 1863.

☞ A Paris letter by the last steamer says: The Emperor is said to be exceedingly disgusted at the backwardness of all the work upon the grounds and in the building, and everybody connected with the affair seems to be in an ill humor. Exhibitors are disgusted because their places are not ready for them, and many express very little confidence in the justice of the awards of the juries, which they assert have been very essentially "packed," and I have heard it positively asserted that "medals" can be had for a fair equivalent. Still this is probably the result of jealousy on the part of unsuccessful exhibitors.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov. 30 1866 6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all trespassers.

April12:4t JOHN H. SHAFER.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitible Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:ow:ly

ANN ELIZABETH LITTLE, by her next friend, D. Washabaugh vs. David Little. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 52, April Term 1867, Alias subpoena on libel for Divorce.

And, now, Feb. 16, 1867, the Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., grant a rule on David Little respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 22nd of April, 1867.

O. E. SHANNON,
ATTEST: Prothonotary.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

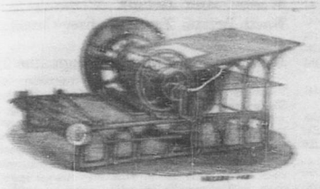
TO DAVID LITTLE AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
March 29. Commissioner.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Bedford, for allowance, on the 22d day of April next:

Valentine Miller, Londonderry township.
Jacob Mills, Clearville.
John Cessna, Centerville.
Burton Edsall, Schellsburg.
Bernard O'Neal, Chaneysville.
Jos. B. Stoner, Bloody Run.
Charles Bush, Palo Alto.
J. Valentine Besserer, Stonerstown.
Jos. Mortimore, Snake Spring tp.
Cath.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

Mass Meeting.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Republican Party at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, April 23d inst.

By order of the Republican County Committee.

J. R. CESSNA,
Chairman.

Union County Committee.

The members of the Union County Committee are requested to meet at the Washington Hotel in Bedford on Tuesday, April 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted—election of delegate to State Convention, &c.

J. R. CESSNA,
Chm'n. Union Co. Committee.

BS. Services in the Lutheran church on Sabbath morning next, the 21st inst., at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

BS. The holders of Poor House checks are requested to present them for payment on or before the 7th of May, as no interest will be allowed after that date.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*Passion Week and Easter.*—The Rev. Barrow announced last Sabbath the following services for the present week and Easter Sunday, viz.:

Wednesday morning.....10 o'clock.
" evening.....7½ "
Thursday evening.....7½ "
(when the Holy Communion will be administered.)
Friday morning (Good Friday)...10 o'clock
Saturday evening Prayer meeting.....7½ "
Sunday morning (Easter).....10½ "

with music appropriate to the occasion, and a sermon on the "Resurrection." Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.) Sabbath School service and Celebration.

ASSESSORS, REMEMBER.—Borough and township Auditors must remember, that the law requires that immediately after the settlement of accounts for the year, they must prepare a condensed statement of the condition of the finances of the town or township, and publish the same in two newspapers. School Directors, we believe, are required to do the same. There is a penalty of fifty dollars for a failure to come up to the requirements of the law.

PLANTING TREES.—The season for the planting of fruit and shade trees is at hand, and we see many persons improving the opportunity for adding to their comforts by planting choice fruit trees or enhancing the beauty of their homes with shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. There is perhaps nothing else in which so small an expenditure of money and labor yields so large a return in substantial comfort and pleasure. We are glad to note from year to year an increasing appreciation of this fact among our people. It is a favorable augury that they are not wholly given over to the pursuit of the almighty dollar, but care also for the higher comforts of life, and cultivate a taste for the beauties of nature. But there are still a few who are occasionally guilty of acts of vandalism that should receive the reprobation of all who are not utterly devoid of esthetic culture. We now and then see one of these unbrutonized ones in hand felling the old trees whose grateful shade has for years refreshed the weary traveler, afforded a cool resting place for the exhausted laborer, and whose stately proportions and beautiful foliage has oft times delighted the eye and thrilled with pleasure the heart of the passer by, but all whose usefulness and beauty must now be destroyed because its widespreading branches have cast a shadow over and blighted a few paltry hills of corn or potatoes. We hope the race of vandals will soon become extinct but until it does, "Woodman spare that tree" will not lose its significance, though its plaintive quest will never reach a responsive chord in their callous natures.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH.—The April number of this excellent journal is on our table and contains a number of instructive articles on both the preservation and restoration of health. Special attention is given to Hygiene, a subject sadly neglected in this go-ahead age. The *Herald* should be in the hands of all. It will assist the well in preserving, and the sick in restoring health. Published by Miller, Wood & Co., Nos. 15 and 17 Laight Street, New York.

IMRAY & BRIDGETT'S BANK NOTE REPORTER, for April 1, has been received. Every man in business should have a copy of it if he would be posted in regard to the latest counterfeits. Terms, semi-monthly, $3 per annum; monthly, $1 50 per annum. Address, Charles C. Rhodes, Publisher, 45, South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.—We have Blackwood's Magazine, for March, and the Edinburgh and Quarterly Review for the first quarter of 1867, re-printed in this country from proof copies of the originals by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 38 Walker street, N. Y.

The contents of *Blackwood* are: The Army—part II. Forrier Hymns of the Populace. The History of Scotland. The Innermost Room. Co-operative Societies. Cornelius O'Dowd, continued. The Brownlow's, &c. Ministerial Resolutions.

The *Edinburgh Review* has nine articles entitled as follows: Foreign Policy of Sir John Lawrence. Adam Ferguson. The Private Business of Parliament. Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies. Modern Glass Painting. Tenant Compensation in Ireland. Early English Texts. Meteoric showers. Position and Prospects of Parties.

The *London Quarterly* contains, Charles Lamb and some of his Companions. The Children Confessor. Books of Fiction for Children. Crime in the State of New York. The Week's Republic in Palermo, 1866. Game and Game Laws. Ultra Ritualism. Yankee Humor, and English Democracy and Irish Pessimism.

The terms of these publications are: For *Blackwood*, or any of the four *Reviews*, $4 a year—for all of them taken together $15.00 a year. Address as above.

JUDGE TAYLOR'S CHARGE.—A couple of weeks ago, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, just as we were putting our paper to press, we were called upon by a gentleman acquaintance, who usually comprehends the signification of common English words, and were informed substantially that His Honor, Judge Taylor, in his charge to the Grand Jury of this county, then just delivered, had affirmed the legality of the act disfranchising deserters, and had instructed the Jury not to find bills against any parties against whom suits had been entered for enforcing that law. We at once wrote and printed a paragraph containing the substance of our friend's statement. Last week the editor of the Ebensburg *Freeman*, in language the courteousness of which we wish could always characterize the editorial management of the country press, assured us that the statement contained in the paragraph in question was an error. The following letter from Judge Taylor confirms the correctness of the *Freeman's* version and puts our informant far into the vocative:

HUNTINGDON, March 29, 1867.

Editor Johnstown Tribune:—DEAR SIR:—In yours of the 27th inst., calling my attention to a paragraph in a late number of the *Tribune*, prepared and printed "upon information derived from a friend," —and desiring me to inform you whether it is a correct report of a portion of my late charge to the Grand Jury of Cambria county—I reply that it is not. The error will be explained and corrected by a statement of what I did say on the occasion.

I found on the usual list of offenses for which bills would be laid before the Grand Jury, handed to me by the District Attorney, that of "*wilfully rejecting the vote of a qualified voter.*" This after reading what the District Attorney had written descriptive of it, I instructed the Grand Jury *was an indictable offense*; reminding them, at the same time, that it must appear to have been a *wilful*, and consequently corrupt, to be a criminal rejection of the offered vote. Premising that every human tribunal, called upon to decide any question, is fallible, it was not enough, I added, that it should be made to appear that they *rejected* a vote which should have been received. It must appear, also, that it was done willfully and corruptly. *Error*, if it was only error, would not be indicted and punished as a crime. I concluded by saying that if the evidence in any case before the Grand Jury proved mainly a willful and corrupt rejection of the vote of a legal voter, they should find the bill a true bill; if the evidence did not show such a rejection, they should find the bill not a true bill.

That is what I did say, and all that I said, as nearly as I can remember and report it. I think that all who heard me will recognize this as a verbatim report. I did not at the time know the facts or circumstances of any case which the District Attorney intended to lay before the Grand Jury.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
GEO. TAYLOR.

I. O. or O. H.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, throughout the United States and the Canadas, intend observing Friday the 26th of this month, it being the forty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the order in America, as a day of Thanksgiving for reasons set forth in the proclamation of its chief national officer, which we here publish:

A PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS, the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at its late September Session, 1866, in grateful recognition of the unerring hand of God in rescuing the genius of Odd Fellowship from the ruin which decimated so many of the benevolent and charitable institutions of our common Country, as the indispensable effects of civil war,—and of the unmistakable prosperity which has crowned its labors during the year which has just passed, did, by unanimous vote, direct the M. W. Grand Sire to issue his Proclamation appointing a Day of Thanksgiving to those and countless other blessings vouchsafed to our beloved order:

Now, Therefore, I, James P. Sanders, M. W. Grand Sire, do hereby fraternally direct that the twenty-sixth day of April, 1867, be observed by the Members of our Order throughout the general jurisdiction, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer; and that they do assemble on said day in such manner and form of organization, with their families, as the appropriate authorities in their respective State Jurisdictions may prescribe, to render thanks to the over-living God, for his manifest favor and protection to that Institution which, so on much love and cherish, and especially for the preservation of its unbroken oneness, through trials and perils of unparalleled severity.

Done at the City of Baltimore, this first day of November, A. D. 1866, and of our Order the forty-eighth.

JAMES P. SANDERS,
M. W. Grand Sire.

In obedience to this proclamation, Bedford Lodge No. 202 and Cove Lodge No. 868, of Woodberry, also Penn Branch Encampment, No. 114 of the place, will unite in a public procession in full regalia and appropriate services in the Presbyterian church, at 10½ o'clock of that day. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE GALAXY for April 15, 1867.—This twenty-fourth number completes the third volume and the first year of the *Galaxy*. The same general character which has marked the magazine in the past will be maintained in the future. With constantly increasing resource the *Galaxy* will aim to keep pace with the growth of literary taste in this country, and to add to encouraging whatever is truest and most progressive in American letters.

The present number contains the second installment of Steven Lawrence, Yeoman, the new story, by Mrs. Edwards, the author of "Archie Lovell;" another part of Waiting for the verdict, Mrs. E. H. Davis' new story; and the following articles:—The father-Bing, by S. S.; Health for Cities, by Pharcellus Church; Some Lover's Clear Day, by John Weiss; The Facts About M. Du Chaillu, by W. Winwood Reade; Vittoria Colonna, by Annie Corn. Richie; Literature and the people, by Eugene Benson; Bermuda and the Bleckinds, by Charles Hallock; Always Love, by William Winter; Words and their Uses, by Richard Grant White; Nebula, by the Editor, containing:—Famous Americans of Modern Times; Madam Recamier; Hippocrene; Congress; and Le New York Custom House.

The price of the *Galaxy* is $5 a year; 50 cents a number. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row, New York.

THE ROMANTIC MAGAZINE for April gives a fine portrait of David Peabe, a Papal Armenian, and Governor of Mount Lebanon, whose wisdom and sagacity has successfully kept in check the fanaticism of the Turks since the massacre of 1860. Eighteen articles, of more or less interest; with Poetical selections, Literary notices and &c., make up the number. The leading article, Swiss Lake Dwellings from the *London Quarterly*, treats an important scientific question in a highly interesting and satisfactory manner. "Submarine Telegraphy" is an article of extraordinary interest and valuable as matter of history. The Biographical papers on the English Bench and Bar, on Hogarr, on James and Horace Smith, and on Browning, are worthy a careful perusal. There is also a timely article on the Paris Exposition.

W. H. Bidwell, Editor & Proprietor, No. 5, Beekman Street, New York.

CARD.

The following card explains itself:

HOPEWELL, PENN'A.,
April 17, 1867.

Messrs. Patterson & Lutz:—Will you please say for me in two or three lines that until I enter upon the duties of my office, no applications for offices will be considered. I am overrun with letters, and I cannot answer them all.

Yours truly,
C. W. ASHCOM.

MARRIED

On the 9th inst., at the residence of Major S. Snively, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Serg't HARVEY CALDWELL, of Rushville, Indiana, to Miss MARY SNIVELY, of Bedford co., Pa.

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than one hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

1825wsweanly.

Strength for the Exhausted.

Thousands die, as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness for lebility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. Is it asked how the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated sustained and restored; the exhausted filled with vital energy? We answer that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, none has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This is indeed the tonic of tonics. As a revitalizing, strength-supporting, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone—the great awakener of the paralyzed physician. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inaction, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepit, the nervous, the broken down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

April 19:m.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.—All persons desiring to obtain Sorghum Seed will be accommodated by calling on the undersigned, or at the Store of John B. Colvin, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. B. Colvin will attend to him.

J. HENRY SCHELL.

April 19, 1867:3t

A FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—A new Sewing Machine of the above kind and price is offered for sale on the easy terms of instalments to suit purchaser. Apply to the subscriber, at Bedford, Pa.

Address Box 97.

POOR HOUSE CHECKS.—Persons holding Poor House Checks are hereby notified to present them for payment at the next meeting of the Directors on the 7th of May, 1867, and that after that time no interest will be paid on the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. F. HERR,
April 19-3w. Att'y for Directors.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

B. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-tops, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and in work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19y.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Bedford:—Hereafter it shall be the duty of the High Constable to arrest all vagrants, disorderly, riotous, or drunken persons, and put them in the County Jail, to be held during the time required by law, and that all such persons, so arrested, be released when the time of their confinement expires, upon their paying to the said High Constable for the use of the Borough a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, and jailors charges. The fine to be at the discretion of the High Constable.

Ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council April 15th, A. D. 1867.

C. H. SHANNON,
Chief Burgess.

Attest: H. NICODEMUS, Clerk. apl19:1

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.

Blinds repainted. Shades Lettered. Trimmings and Fixtures. Plain Shades of all Kinds. Picture Tassels. Cords. Bell Pulls, etc. apl19:2m

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm, on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 140 acres in cultivation; the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with spouting pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine; the supply of cold soft water is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds; and it is three months of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $11,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

W. M. HALL.

Apl19:3m

LIST OF ASSESSMENTS

—A list of vendues of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford, for the year 1867, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes:

Class.	Business.	Borough.	Taxes.
12	G. R. & W. Ritter	Store	$10 00
12	A. B. Cramer & Co.	do	10 00
12	T. H. & N. J. Layne	do	7 50
12	S. & W. Shuck	do	7 50
12	Robert Ryan	do	7 50
12	J. M. Shoemaker	do	7 50
12	A. G. Deshong	do	7 50
12	J. B. Earnshaw	do	7 50
12	Mrs. V. B. Tate	Dairy Store	7 50
12	Miss M. Betterly	do do	7 50
12	William Shuck	do do	7 50
12	Mrs. M. Schaffer	do do	7 50
12	Mrs. E. W. Mowry	do do	7 50
12	Miss M. Porter	do do	7 50
12	Geo. Reimund	Clothing, &c.	7 50
12	R. W. Berkstresser & Co.	do	7 50
12	Isaac Lippel	do	7 50
12	Hartley & Metzger	Hardware	7 50
12	Geo. Blymyer & Co.	do	7 50
12	S. Mod. Blymyer & Co.	Stoves, &c.	7 50
12	Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	7 50
12	J. S. Lewis	do	7 50
12	Irvine & Statler	Shoes &c.	7 50
12	Mrs. Nancy Taylor	do	7 50
12	James Hammond	Confectionery	7 50
12	Jacob Bollinger	do	7 50
12	Geo. Martorff	do	7 50
12	Jacob Horner	Grocery	7 50
12	Daniel Bortle	Jewelry Store	10 00
12	Reed & Schell	Bankers	10 00
12	Rupp & Shannon	do	10 00
	Bedford Township.		
12	John Yont	Distillery	15 00
12	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten Pins	7 50
12	do do	Billiards	7 50
12	William Wolf	Confectionery	5 00
12	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 50
12	H. F. Imler	do	7 50
	Bloody Run Borough.		
12	J. B. Williams	Store	$10 00
12	Charles T. Blake	do	7 50
12	Jas Barndollar & Sons	do	7 50
12	Thomas Ritchey	do	7 50
12	Wm States & Co.	do	7 50
12	Geam Baughman & Co.	Hardware	7 50
12	Samuel Imler	Clothing	7 50
12	Mrs. J. A. Mann	Fancy Store	7 50
12	Phineas Runyon	Confectionery	7 50
12	John D. Lucas	do	7 50
12	Frank Masters	Drugs	7 50
	Broad Top Township.		
12	Richelberger, Lowry & Co.	Store	7 50
12	Langdon & Glazier	do	7 50
12	Richard Langdon	do	7 50
12	Williams & Lloyd	do	7 50
12	Daniel Rowland	do	7 50
12	B. B. Wigton	do	7 50
12	A. W. Swope	do	7 50
12	Dunn & Cawrence	do	7 50
12	Alfred Evans	Confectionery	7 50
12	Scott Richelberger	do	7 50
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
12	D. R. Anderson	Store	7 50
12	William Laney	do	7 50
12	Saml. Hunt & Co.	do	7 50
	Colerain Township.		
12	Miss Catharine Deal	Fancy Store	7 50
12	A. G. Fonner & Co.	Store	7 50
12	C. B. Heinz	do	7 50
	Hopewell Township.		
12	Wm Grove	Store	7 50
12	Daniel Ritchey	do	7 50
	Harrison Township.		
12	W. F. Wertz	Store	7 50
12	James M. Shoemaker	do	7 50
	Juniata Township.		
12	Mowry & Zeigler	Store	7 50
12	George Garrell	do	7 50
12	John Mattie	do	7 50
12	Lewis N. Fynn	do	7 50
12	William Keyser	do	7 50
12	Joseph Butler	do	7 50
12	John Hughes	Distillery	15 00
	Napier Township.		
12	Blackburn & Wright	Store	7 50
12	Samuel Heffner	do	7 50
12	E. Richards & Co.	do	7 50
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
12	Andrew Baker	Store	7 50
12	A. L. Boettcher	do	7 50
12	J. W. Elexerton	do	7 50
12	Jacob Brenneman	do	7 50
12	D. P. Kenagy	do	7 50
12	Holsinger & Stouffer	do	7 50
	Christ Stouffer	Confectionery	7 50
	South Woodberry Township.		
12	Armstrong & Byers	Store	7 50
12	Samuel Imler	do	7 50
12	George Kauffman	do	7 50
12	C. L. Bucher	do	7 50
12	Robert Bratton	Confectionery	7 50
	East Providence Township.		
12	D. A. T. Black	Store	7 50
12	John Fyan & Son	do	7 50
12	John Longstaugh	do	7 50
	West Providence Township.		
12	John Gilbaugh	Store	7 50
12	Henry Allen	Grocery	7 50
12	John M. Barndollar	do	7 50
	Southampton Township.		
12	David Towsel	Store	7 50
12	H. G. Lashley	do	7 50
12	J. M. Purcell	do	7 50
12	Isaac Johnson	do	7 50
12	John Mock	do	7 50
	Snake Spring Township.		
	William Lysinger,	Confectionery	5 00
	Londonderry Township.		
12	Jacob Hyson	Store	7 50
12	J. C. Beever	do	7 50
12	William Devore	do	7 50
12	Thos. J. Porter	do	7 50
	Monroe Township.		
12	James R. O'Neal	Store	7 50
12	Daniel Hetzler	do	7 50
12	Asa M. Williams	do	7 50
	Snake Spring Township.		
12	J. A. & B. Hershberger	Store	7 50
12	Rev. D. Beidler & Son	do	7 50
12	James L. Prince	do	7 50
12	H. S. Beidler	Confectionery	7 50
	Liberty Township.		
12	Little & Snider	Store	7 50
	Daniel Snider	Distillery	15 00
12	P. V. Bonar	do	7 50
	Schellsburg Borough.		
12	Cordy & Mullin	Store	7 50
12	John S. Schell	do	7 50
12	Black & Border	do	7 50
12	Miller & Egolf	do	7 50
12	Duncan McVicker	do	7 50
12	John B. Colvin	do	7 50
12	Smith & Statler	do	7 50
12	A. J. Snively	Confectionary	7 50
	Southampton Township.		
12	Blankhorn & Co.	Store	7 50
12	Simon Hershman	do	7 50
12	Gibson D. Trout	do	7 50
12	Beckley & Hassinger	do	7 50
12	Hiram Davis	do	7 50
12	Horn & Van Dieb	do	7 50
12	F. D. Beggs	do	7 50
12	Hershman & Greenbaum	do	7 50
12	G. D. Arnold	do	7 50
12	Nathan Wright	do	7 50

Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1867.

A. H. SANSOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.

N. B.—Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since April 1, 1867, will please inform the undersigned of the same.

A. H. SANSOM.

apl19:3w

OWNS O' YERS.—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.

Apr19:6m*

BEDFORD MALE AND FEMALE
CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

formerly Rev. John Lyon's, now kept by John T. Haggard, B. A., a graduate of the Toronto University.

Terms per Session:—

English branches	$5 00
" " with Latin or French	7 50
" " with Latin and French, with or without Greek	10 00
" " Latin and Greek,	10 00
Music and Drawing, extra.	

April 5:3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GEPHART.

Bedford, April 5, 1867.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

Abraham Miller,	William Arnold,
Elijah Miller,	Ephraim B. Miller,
George Baker,	Abraham M. Miller,
Jacob W. Hartman,	John B. Miller.

April 12:6t

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expo. and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 20th day of April next, A. D. 1867, the following real estate, situated in Union township, Bedford county, viz:

All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Valentine Fickes, dec'd, on the north, Conrad Imler, and Wm. Cook, on the east, John George on the south, Joseph Cook and Thomas Cook on the west, containing 190 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Edward Shoenberger on the south, Henry Bonnet on the west, Peter Shoenberger and Wm Cook on the north, and Wm George on the east, containing 310 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining John Berkhimer on the south, Jacob Fisher, now others, on the west, John George on the north, John Couple's improvement on the east, containing 370 acres, more or less, 25 acres more or less, cleared and under fence.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Potter on the east, lands of Henry Johnson on the south, Edwin Shoenberger and Wm George on the west, and John Cessna on the north, containing 400 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the estate of Dunning mountain on the east, James Watt on the south, Wm Berkhimer and others on the west, and Wm George on the north, containing 298 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Tate on the North west, Conrad Claycomb on the Northeast, and John Bowser on the Southwest, containing 39 acres and 99 perches more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Adam Shaffer on the east, James Johnson on the South, Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the west, Jacob Reichart on the north, containing 259 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Edward Evans on the west, Mary Dyson on the north, Pressel's heirs on the east, Charles Williams on the south, containing 258 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Charles Piatt and the last described land on the south and east, lands of John Shea on the north, lands of George Croughan, containing 175 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Shea and John Little on the south and west, Edward Evans on the north, and Charles Williams on the east, containing 121 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Boyer and Dr. Shoenberger on the north and west, Edward Evans on the south, containing 88 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Boyer on the east, Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the north and east, and Dr. Shoenberger's heirs and Joseph Alee on the west, containing 164 acres, more or less, 90 acres more or less cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and double log barn thereon erected.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the last above described tract of land on the south east, Joseph Alee on the south west, and Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the north and north east, containing 123 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the last above described tract of land on the south east, Joseph Alee on the south west, and Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the north and north east, containing 123 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Dr. Shoenberger on right James McCormick on the north and Jacob Burket's heirs on the south, containing 74 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of the defendant on the south, Margaret Bowman on the northwest and the Blair county line on the northeast, containing 153 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the Blair county line on the north, Margaret Bowman on the southeast and Dr. Shoenberger's right of John Swoggart on the south, containing 111 acres more or less improved.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining other lands of the defendant on the northeast, Jacob Burket's improvement on the southeast, Leonard Swoggart on the southwest and Philip and George Swoggart on the northwest, containing 407½ acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining H. Barclay, now P. Richey on the northwest, other lands of defendant on the northeast, lands of L. Swoggart now defendant, on the southwest, containing 420 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining H. Barclay, now P. Richey on the northwest, other lands of defendant on the northeast, lands of L. Swoggart now defendant, on the southwest, containing 420 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of defendant on the east, Peter Stiffler on the southeast, by John Linn on the southwest, John Still and Philip Swoggart on the northwest, containing 414 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of defendant on the northeast Peter Stiffler on the southwest, by Henry Lentz and others on the south, Hugh Porter and William Long on the northwest, containing 420 acres, more or less.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land in the name of Wm. Laughon, adjoining lands of Michael Schaffer, John George, and others; containing 36 acres, with a two and a-half story log dwelling house and stable thereon erected, 20 acres of which are cleared and under fence, being the same land now in the occupancy of A. S. Nelson.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Jacob Beard on the south, Henry Lentz on the west, John Linn on the northwest, and Frederick Stiffler on the southeast, being a part of the Frederick Stiffler tract, containing 200 acres, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining James Sterling on the west, W. Kennedy on the south, Geo. Lash and Dr. Smith on the east, other lands of defendant on the north, containing 264 acres, with one and a-half story log house and log stable thereon erected.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Wm. Long on the east, M. Taylor on the north, by residue of same tract now held by John Wisong on the west, and land of Peter Cassiday on the south, containing 141 acres, with a one-story log house thereon erected.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of defendant on the southeast and southwest, Hugh Barclay on the north, P. Ritchey on the north east, containing 143 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining H. Barclay, now P. Richey on the northwest, other lands of defendant on the northeast, lands of L. Swoggart now defendant, on the southwest, containing 420 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of the defendant on the southeast and west, Blair county line on the north, and southeast by L. and J. Swoggart, containing 138 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Martin, and Griffith Evans on the west, and Blair co. line on the northeast, J. Swoggart on the south, containing 125 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining Hugh Barclay now P. Richey, on the north, Abraham Whitmer on the east, John Martin on the south and west, containing 358 acres.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjourning lands of Hugh Porter on the east, William Pierson on the west, Alex. Scott and Griffith Evans on the north, containing 483 acres.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Hugh Porter on the south, Jeremiah Jackson on the west, Jno. Taylor on the north and John Martin on the east, containing 140 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of William Pierson on the east, and on the south by the part sold to Joseph Alee, containing 8 acres.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining William Hunt on the north and east, Jeremiah Jackson on the south, Robert Evans and Israel Jones on the west, containing 140 acres.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Bradnune on the south, John Musser on the west, Daniel Rees and John Thomson on the north and John Taylor on the east, containing 408 acres.

Also, all the defendant's interests in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Wilson Hunt and John Taylor on the south, Alex. Scott on the east, George Swift on the north and John Thomson on the west, containing 400 acres.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining the Blair county line on the north, Dan'l Rees on the south, and Hugh Roberts on the west, containing 432 acres, part in Blair county.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Wilson Hunt on the west, Dan'l Rees on the north, Alexander Scott on the east, and William Pierson on the south, containing 408 acres.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Taylor and Dan'l Rees on the west, the Blair county line on the north, Philip Stem on the east and Griffith Evans on the south, containing 408 acres, part in Blair county.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Hugh Barclay on the east, Griffith Evans on the south, Alexander Scott on the west and the Blair county line on the north, containing 372 acres.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David C. McCormack.

ROBERT STROHMAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa., March 29, '67.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 23d day of April next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of Joseph Horn and Henry Horn, administrators of the estate of Henry Horn, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased.

2. The account of Daniel Ritchey, administrator of all and singular the goods and credits which were of John Ritchey, late of Union township, Bedford co., dec'd.

3. The account of John Stayer, administrator of the goods and chattels, &c., which were of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford co., dec'd.

4. The account of Jacob Troutman, Jr., Administrator of William Bonnell, dec'd, who was Administrator of

Farm, Garden & Household.

INVESTING IN THE FARM.

Leonard D. Clift, of Carmel, Putnam Co., one of the best farmers New York has ever produced, was wont to say of his own course in life: "I have pursued a different policy from farmers generally. Some of them have skinned their farms, brought up their children in ignorance, given little or nothing in charity, and have reached old age with barren farms, uncultured children, and narrow views of life, butthey have *cash in bank!* On the contrary, my surplus earnings have gone to enrich my farm, until it is capable of yielding an abundant support; my children have been educated, and now occupy respectable positions in society. I have felt it a privilege to give in charity: my table has been bountifully supplied, and my house open to the stranger. All this I have, but not money in the bank; and I am satisfied with my choice."

He went to his rest on the 9th of September last, at the age of 78—patriot, sage, counsellor and friend, leaving his beautiful homestead and his good works as his fitting monument. This farm was the work of his life time, and we wish to commend to our readers that sound policy which made him one of the model farms of the Empire State. It took the premium in 1855 as one of the best grazing farms, and the report of the Visiting Committee may be found in the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for that year.

He reprobated that policy of skinning the soil which, we are sorry to say, has been the prevailing style of husbandry even in the North and East, and which is still the worst feature of farming all over the country. Men have no faith in the capacity of the soil to reward them for the labor and money they expend upon it. They get a good crop of grain or roots from the land, and instead of investing the proceeds in more manure, more improvements or more stock, they invest in more land or more bank stock. Many a man has pursued this course with his farm until its fertility has been almost exhausted. He has transferred all its fatness to the bank, and it will not now sustain ten animals so well as it would fifty, fifty years ago. He may have grown rich in money by the process, but his farm is ruined. Go through the older farming districts of any of our seaboard States, and we doubt if the majority of the farms will carry the stock they grazed and fattened two generations back. They have lost so much in fertility that not even the improved tools and husbandry of the present day can make them pay so well as they did then.

The Carmel farmer had faith in his business, and felt that his surplus earnings were safer and better invested in the soil, under his own management, than in the bank under the management of others. He literally cast his bread not only upon the land, but upon the waters of his farm, not doubting that it would return again.

He put money into dams and sluice ways; and the brook that had run to waste for ages was turned over his meadows, and set every blade of grass it fertilized to coining money for him. He demonstrated that irrigation alone would keep up the fertility of meadows, improving the quality and increasing the quantity of the grass. He gave us one of the best conducted experiments in irrigation—worth millions to the State, if his example were only faithfully followed. The stream that was barren to others became a Pactolus for him, flowing over sands of gold. He had faith in drains, and the rough land was cleared of its stones, and sluice ways for the passage of water were formed beneath the surface, making the drained field of four-fold value for all its future history. He believed in improved stock and invested largely in it, both for milk and beef. He expected to get more milk and more beef from a given number of cattle, from the fact that they had been bred respectively for those qualities; and he succeeded in his object. He had faith in home-made manures, and worked his muck mines, and turned the stable, stye and barnyard to good account. He brought up a rough farm, worth less than five thousand, to a valuation of fifty thousand. He claimed that it would pay the interest on that, well managed; and that perhaps is the best test of value.

We believe this coarse—investing in the farm rather than in the bank—is better both for the farmer and for society. It is certainly much safer; for banks fail much more frequently than well managed farms. The dividends of the latter never fail entirely. The good, substantial living, and the comfortable home are always secure. It makes better society, farming becomes an improving and improvable art, and intelligence is as much a growth of the pursuit as farm products are of the soil. It puts the farmer's capital into his business, where he needs it, and where he can manage it himself. He ventures everything upon his business, lives wholly by it while he lives, and at death hands over a cultivated homestead and a living business to his heirs. This policy glorifies husbandry and hastens the Agricultural Millennium. We look with longing for the dawn of that day.—*American Agriculturist.*

☞ Extreme views and practices are held and followed with small profit to any one, and least of all to him who suddenly adopts them. However at variance any man's system of farming is with sound philosophy, if he has hitherto met with any sort of success, and is not absolutely running backward, we would surely *not* advise him to cast loose from his moorings and adopt all new practices, to accord with the views of a sounder agricultural faith, to which he may have become a convert. Rashness is the usual precursor of failure, but progressive conservatism uniformly leads to success. Deep plowing is an excellent practice, but only when there is a soil to plow. He who lifts several inches of untempered subsoil and mingles it with a shallow surface soil, will repent his deed when the sickly, yellow grain testifies to the poison presented to the plants with their food, or to the difficulty they have in picking up a living among the mass of rubbish. In the spring, especially, the soil should not be plowed much deeper than heretofore. In the autumn the plow may very well be put down quite deeply, provided there is enough plant food in the soil, or added to it, to warrant it; for the freezing and thawing of winter, and the action of the atmosphere will essentially modify its character. These influences are wanting at this season, and deeper plowing than usual must either be accompanied with thorough liming or the use of unleached ashes, or very heavy manuring; and even then it is not to be recommended for small grains. It is well, however, at every plowing to run the plow a little deeper than before; and if the soil is neither water soaked nor leachy, even quite shallow subsoiling will prove of great benefit. We advocate most earnestly deepening of the soil, but not rashly, nor too much in spring plowing.

The failures of certain crops year after year admonish us not to put our trust too much in any single staple. Influences, which are injurious to one class of crops, benefit others, and so, judiciously dividing our interests, we are sure of success.

Double cropping of the land is one of the essential features of "high" or "intensive" farming. It is equivalent to getting double interest for the money invested in the land, and in the labor of weeding and clearing the same, and for the buildings, fences, roads and superintendence of the farm, it gives quicker returns for the investment in manure, and in all points is a great gain. It requires that the land should be rich and in good tilth, reasonably free from weeds, and that there should be a proper rotation of crops followed, and labor enough at command. It affords also a means of profitably employing many hands the season through, for whom there would otherwise be little to do most of the time. The practice should be commenced in the garden and extended to the field, when familiarity has given confidence in it.

We entreat farmers not to neglect their gardens. Many are too apt to read the hints about farm work and slight the other columns. The kitchen garden, if well cultivated better rewards labor than any portion of the farm of five times its extent.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

A Blarney-stone—the Sham-rock.

Most people's plan of life is good, but there is something wrong in its specifications.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P?—Because, though the first in pity, he is the last in help.

Some one says of a certain congregation that they pray on their knees on Sundays, and on their neighbors the rest of the week.

"Our organ," said Seth, "the organ of our meeting-house, imitated thunder so natural one Sunday, that it curdled all the milk for five miles round."

A gentleman who had built a small house in a sequestered part of his grounds for private study, showed it to a friend, remarking, "Here I sit reading from morning till night, and nobody a bit the wiser."

"I say, Pat, if I place my money in the bank to-day, when can I draw it out again?" "Oh," responded Pat, "sure an' if you put it in to-day you can get it out to-morrow by giving a fortnight's notice."

"Have you seen my black-faced antelope?" inquired Mr. Lewcode, who has a collection of animals, to his friend.

"No, I havn't. Whom did your black faced aunt elope with?"

Woman is like ivy,—the more you are ruined, the closer she clings to you. A vile bachelor adds, "Ivy is like woman,—the more it clings to you, the more you are ruined." Poor rule that won't work both ways.

An Irish gentleman called on an eminent singing master to inquire his terms; the master said that he charged two guineas for the *first* lesson, but only one for as many as he pleased afterwards. "Oh, bother the *first* lesson," said the applicant, "let us commence at the *second*!"

An old Scotch lady had an evening party, where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said, when he was leaving, "Take gud care o' yourself when ye're awa; for mind ye, they eat puppies in China!"

It being reported that Lady Caroline Lamb had in a moment of passion, knocked down one of her pages with a stool, the poet Moore, to whom this story was told by Lord Strangford, observed, Oh, nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to double down a page." "I would rather," replied his lordship, "advise Lady Caroline to turn over a new leaf."

An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionly cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again revive. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him:

"Ah, how shall we know, Jemmy, when you're dead? You're afther wakin' up ivery time."

"Bring me a glass o' grog," he replied "and say to me, 'Here's to ye, Jemmy,' an' if I don't rise up and dhrink, then bury me."

A Panthist minister met Mr. Emmons one day, and abruptly asked, "Mr. Emmons, how old are you?"

"As old as the creation," was the answer in triumphant tone.

"Then you are the same age with Adam and Eve?"

"Certainly, I was in the garden when they were."

"I have always heard that there was a third person in the garden with them," replied the doctor with great coolness "but I never knew before that it was you."

Use him as you want him.—A man in an ale-house at a late hour, saw a fellow drunk on an opposite bench.

"Do you wish to get rid of this sot?" he asked.

"Yes," answered the landlord, "and a half crown shall speak my thanks."

"Agreed," said the other. "Get me a sack."

A sack was produced, and the drunkard bundled into it. Away trudged the man to the residence of a noted anatomist, at whose door he knocked.

"Who's there?" said a voice from within.

"I have brought you a subject," said the man; "so come quick; bring me my fee."

He was immediately admitted, the guinea paid, and the sack, with its contents, deposited in the surgery. Scarcely had he got out, when the drunken man awoke. The surgeon, enraged at being thus outwitted, ran out and overtook the fellow, and collared him, crying, "Why, you dog, the man's alive!"

"So much the better," said he. "You can kill him when you want him!"

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tracts or pieces of land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford deceased, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Sarah Logan, containing 401 acres.

No. 2. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Charles Alberti, containing 487 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land in Bedford township, surveyed on warrant to Charles Austin containing 403 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Hogs, containing 300 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant Thomas Logan, containing 485 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in Londonderry township, surveyed on warrant to J. Baker and J. Albright, containing 181 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Anthony Richard, containing 400 acres.

No 8. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to George Smith containing 300 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in Cumberland Valley township surveyed on warrant to Samuel Wilson, containing 236 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to James Hamilton, containing 443 acres and 91½ perches.

No. 11. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Bittle, containing 448 acres.

No. 12. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Richard Evans, containing 413 acres.

No. 13. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Benton, containing 402 acres.

No. 14. A tract of land in Londonderry township, surveyed on warrant to James Williams, containing 198 acres.

No. 15. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Mary Woods, containing 281½ acres.

No. 16. A tract of land in Napier township, surveyed on warrant to Isaac Clark, containing 25 acres.

No. 17. A tract of land in Monroe township, surveyed on warrant to Joseph Pennell, containing 60 acres.

No. 18. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Nathan Sharpless, containing 360 acres.

No. 19. A tract of land in Colerain township, surveyed on warrant to —— Hill (widow,) containing 65 acres.

No. 20. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant to James Cavan, containing 401 acres.

No. 21. A tract of land in Colerain township, surveyed on warrant to Robert Fyan, containing 155 acres.

No. 22. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Joseph Dilworth, containing 400 acres.

No. 23. A tract of land in Liberty township, surveyed on warrant to John Savage, containing 120 acres.

No. 24. A tract of land in East Providence tp., surveyed on warrant to Aaron Barton, containing 40 acres.

No. 25. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Richard Talwell, containing 447 acres.

No. 26. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Ethan Holmes, containing 145 acres.

No. 27. A tract of land in Monroe township, surveyed on warrant to James Means, containing 50 acres.

No. 28. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Samuel Gustin, containing 301 acres.

No. 29. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Thomas Richards, containing 401 acres.

No. 30. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant to Alexander Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No 31. A tract of land in West Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Beamer (or John Reamer), containing 397 acres.

No. 32. The undivided half of a tract of land, situate in Liberty township, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence with a two story dwelling house, double log stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Also an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Jacob Cypher, Jacob Eicher and others, formerly the property of Wm. Fisher.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

H. NICODEMUS,
March 29, 4t. Administrator.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "Our Own Make," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist in every respect First Quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is Stamped "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILA." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Wm. T. HOPKINS.
March 15, 1867.10mo

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER, M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

March 15, 1866.

ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.

Stationery, Music & Latest Publications

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,

DRUGS warranted to be of very purest quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions

BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.

The sale notes of Frederick Koontz, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

GIRARD Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867. **$2,455,855 56.**

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, Sole Proprietors,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
Feb. 15, 3m.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:66:1yr

HORSE DEAERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	**$10.00 to 15.00**
" " Pants	**6.00 to 8.50**
" " Vests	**3.50 to 4.50**
" " Pants & Vests as low as $10.	

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE4.04	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR4.45
4.24	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.26
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.16
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.00
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.33	Saxton,	LE9.43	LE4.05
	LE 9.43		AR	AR3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR 10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Sole Proprietors,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS,"

Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.
N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Tacks; all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c. at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S
MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.
Fresh stock of goods just arriving. mar15

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be gl